

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN, JANUARY 16, 1919

VOLUME XLV. NO. 34

NOTICE!

Big Cut in Ladies' Coats

One-Third Off

For the next Ten Days, we will sell you all our COATS and SUITS at Thirty-Three and One-Third per cent Discount from our previous low prices.

REMEMBER—All Coats not sold within the next Ten Days, will be returned to New York. Do not look for them after the ten days are over.

All Ladies' Hats, this seasons make, worth up to \$6.50, your choice \$1.50

Cohen Bros. Dept. Store



Here Are New Clothes for our Soldier and Sailor Boys

WE wouldn't want the boys who are leaving the best army and navy in the world to wear anything but the best in clothes. We're proud to be able to show you these

KUPPENHEIMER

Suits and Overcoats—for fine tailoring knows nothing better. Fabric and workmanship unexcelled. Most advanced popular styling. An unusually large and attractive assortment from which to choose.

We'll help you pick out new civilian apparel you'll be proud to wear.

\$25, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50

is the price-range for either suits or overcoats.

Kruger & Turbin Co.

"The Kuppenheimer House in Grand Rapids"

INTERESTING NEWS FROM SOLDIER BOYS

FROM NEIL COFFEY

Bethelminville, France, November 25th, 1918

Dear Father:

Yesterday was the day that every A. E. F. boy was to write to his Dad, but I had to work all day so will write today. Now that war is over let us tell where we are and what is about all there is to tell about the place, as it is a little deserted village near Verdun. The place is all in ruins, about three houses standing out of three hundred. We are living in an old store building with shell holes in it big enough to throw a cow through. When we first came here it was close to the town of Port Edwards, on Monday January 13th, after an illness of three months, moving fast then. The only firing we have seen was from aeroplanes. They were after the machine shops of our company but didn't get them. One day three men got orders to dig the cooks a baggage hole the next day. But that night an aeroplane dropped a bomb about ten feet from where the hole was to be and made a better hole than the men could have done in a days time.

We got news the evening before that the firing would stop the next day at eleven, but didn't believe it, as there are so many rumors going around all the time but just the same when it came time every man was lined up to see if it was true, and true to the minute it stopped, and such cheering. I never heard, and then bells started to ring and rang for hours. There are lots of churches here and they all have chiming, so you can imagine the sound, the day was clear and still and the bells could be heard for miles in every direction.

Before the men said, "If the war was over they wouldn't care how long they were kept over here," but now it is home before long, but it will be some time before they are all home. I think we will be some of the last to leave, as there are lots of auto and tractors to be repaired and there is talk of our company going over into Germany. One of the heavy repair companies will go and there are eight of them, so there is one chance out of eight of us going.

They can't take me out of this country too quick. France is a good place for those that like it but I can't say I like it, it may be different in peace times, and if I ever see it again I hope it will be under different conditions. I have been in and seen some very pretty places and agate some of the places haven't been so pretty. Where we are now all there is to see is barbed wire entanglements and trenches and not a civil for miles.

The country is not as far advanced as I expected to find it. In southern France they use oxen for everything, but here there are more horses used. About the only thing France has anything on the United States is on roads and they certainly have them and the very best. I was over one road that had been used continuously day and night since the war started with trucks carrying five tons and heavy artillery trains a mile long traveling over them, and they are in good condition now, better than some of our stone roads at home.

The auto trucks and tractors have played an important part in this war and their drivers are due big credit as they put by long days in the waist of weather, having a difficult time to the front at night without any lights and nothing to guide them but their memory.

I witnessed an air battle between two Hunns and lone American. It was the greatest thing I ever saw.

Around and around they went, darting and down each trying to get the advantage of the other. It lasted for it seemed like hours, but it was only a few minutes and then the American got one of the Hunns and then it was only a few seconds until he brought down the other.

We have lost only two men from our company over here and one deserted from the train going to New York. We have had very little sickness. A little Spanish flu some time ago I was laid up nearly five weeks with rheumatism but feel good now. Went back to work last week. We have a good place to work in now, a kitchen with a wooden floor and a good place to sleep in. The three cooks on my shift and myself have a little room to ourselves. We went through the empty house in the village and found some nice little heating stove, a spring bed and a large mirror. The next day we also took up a carpet and some chairs and then we will live the life of Riley until we move then will go up another place. We have done the same thing a dozen times and expect we will do it a dozen times more before we get home of this country. We also have electric lights as we found an electric line some distance away, so we didn't ask any questions but just tapped it.

We have quite a collection of live stock now, three pigs and their mother, one fox terrier, one Angora and a few common cats, one horse and a few coots. Every move we make we add something to our collection. I met Joe Richards, Phil Brown, John Kogoski, Hubert Stark, F. P. Lubbock, A. Christensen and a Hubeck boy from the east side. They left Grand Rapids last July with Company G but were quarantined in Milw. and lost their company. I went through a town where Geo Gibson was but didn't have time to see him.

When we landed in France we stayed in Napoleon's old prison, barracks at Brest for a week, that is an old place with high stone walls around it with broken bottles embedded in the top of it so a person couldn't climb over it. We saw the place where he used to line up prisoners to shoot as the wall was full of bullet marks still.

Will close for this time as I have four frozen quarters of beef to cut up and steaks for 300 men to get out. Hoping this finds everybody well.

Your son, Neil,
4th Heavy Art. Mob, Ord. R. S.
Ordnance Dept., A. E. F.

CORP. GEO. L. SCHLIG

France, Nov. 19, 1918

Dear Dad:

Well, the A. E. F. has a day set aside for "Dad's Day," the same as "Mother's Day." Nov. 24th is the day, so I will get a few days start and write now.

Well now that the Kaiser has done his fading away and the circus is over, I am wondering when will we go home. But I guess it won't be long now.

I am gradually following up the

A BIG DAY AT THE FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH SUNDAY

The First Moravian church celebrated its 30th anniversary next Sunday. Also the 16th anniversary of the pastor's ministry here. The Rev. K. A. Mueller D. D. who is conducting special services at the church every evening this week will preach the sermon at the morning service. He will also speak at the English service in the evening. The Rev. Christian Madson, who organized this congregation, will make a German address at this later service. Holy communion will be celebrated at the close of each service and members will be received.

DEATH OF MRS. NORA CASE

Mrs. Nora Case, one of the oldest residents of the county, died at the home of her son, James Case, in the town of Port Edwards, on Monday, January 13th, after an illness of eleven months, not far long as the lines of moving fast then. The only firing we have seen was from aeroplanes. They were after the machine shops of our company but didn't get them. One day three men got orders to dig the cooks a baggage hole the next day. But that night an aeroplane dropped a bomb about ten feet from where the hole was to be and made a better hole than the men could have done in a days time.

We got news the evening before that the firing would stop the next day at eleven, but didn't believe it, as there are so many rumors going around all the time but just the same when it came time every man was lined up to see if it was true, and true to the minute it stopped, and such cheering. I never heard, and then bells started to ring and rang for hours. There are lots of churches here and they all have chiming, so you can imagine the sound, the day was clear and still and the bells could be heard for miles in every direction.

Mrs. Case was born in County Clare, Ireland, on the 15th of January, 1839, and would consequently have been eighty years old when she lived two days longer. She came to America when a young woman, almost immediately to Wisconsin, and at the time when settlers were first arriving she and her husband, Patrick Case, who preceded her in death, settled in the town of Rudolph in this county, and for half a century they were identified with the history of this section, with the exception of a short time spent in California and South Dakota.

Decedent is survived by eight

children, they being James Case,

superintendent of the Wood county

poor farm, Mrs. T. Hubert and Mrs.

Geo. Geissel of Woolsey, S. D.

Mrs. C. Young of Huron, S. D.

Mrs. Ray Cooper of Bonilla, S. D.

Walter Case of Chicago, and John

Case, who resides in California. She

is also survived by one sister, Mrs.

P. Conway of this city.

The household of the deceased was

at all times open to the needy

whether friend or stranger. She

knew how to sympathize with the

poor, for herself had suffered

in privations followed in the

wake of the pioneer, who had toiled

as only the early settlers had to toll

through those years which were

full of service to her family and com-

munity illustrating a character of

singular sweetness, purity and ex-

cellence well deserving the respect

and esteem of her every friend and

acquaintance whose hearts are today

stirred deeply by sweet and tender

remembrances of this splendid and

noble woman. Words cannot add to her unselfish purpose and service

or to the love which those who

know her well bore for her. Her

memory for them will be a cherished

treasure and the example of her

qualities and achievements will be

a grateful possession for those who

were our friends and a blessed

legacy to those who had the right

to love her best.

The funeral was held this morning at 10 o'clock from St. Peter and Paul church, services being conducted by Rev. Feldman of Nekoosa and Rev. Reding of this city.

SERVICES AT KELLNER

There will be preaching service at the First Moravian church of Kellner at 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon. Bishop Mueller will preach and will meet the church officers immediately after the service.

HALOONKEEPER FINED

Harry Ames, who runs the saloon in the Harvey Garage building, was fined five dollars and costs one day last week for selling liquor to a postman.

Rogers Mott has the distinction of having received the appointment as one of the state chairman in the coming Armenian drive. He was under his supervision the counties of Wood, Portage, Juneau, Adams, Waushara, Marquette and Green Lake.

Boche and occupying the territory which he has evacuated Geo. Washington never had a thing on me, cause he only crossed the Delaware and I am going to cross the Rhine.

I met thousands of released prisoners, French, Italians, Russian and Americans. They are a pitiful

procession of allied, broken, starv-

ing men. The sight of them makes

the heart ache. They are mere shad-

ow men in rags and tatters,

scrabbling along with sunken eyes,

stricken by the first glimpse of

American khaki.

The French civilians who have

been prisoners for the past four

years just cry and cheer out "Vive la

America!" as we pass thru the average

city block that is infested with garlic and other animals. Now can you

imagine how in the world anyone

could be sad simply because he is

denied the privilege of striking his

palms into that mess? No explaining human nature tho.

I remain your son,

Corp. Geo. L. Schlig,

Co. B, 6th U. S. Engrs. A. E. F.

FRONT G. D. BARNEY

Camp Hunt, France,

Dec. 1, 1918

Dear Father and all,

I have a little time to write today and will try and tell you something of France what I have seen of it. I don't think much of but there is this much about it that it is nice and warm here. A man can run around with his shirt sleeves rolled up and not think anything of it. It is about as hot as it gets here. But everything old and the land in this part of the country is like Adams county. Sandy and nothing but pine trees. But the northern part of France is one land, mostly clay but the farmers don't seem to know how to farm for I didn't see any nice farms from the train and we came from the northern part of France on the train. Was on the train two days and two nights. I haven't got any mail from you for about two weeks but expect some soon. I don't know when we will get back to the states but it looks as if I will be back by spring but I can't kick it if it is as nice and warm here all winter as it is now. Well will have to close as I can't write today. Tell mother that I got her papers and will write her soon.

Love to all,

G. D. Barney,

Co. C. 311 Motor Am. Tn.

I am gradually following up the

CLEVE WAS PRESENT AT THE OBSEQUIES

Big Timber, Mont.

Dear Friend Bill and Al:

Not having much to do and the New Years being on its way, I thought perhaps I had better write and let you know that I am still in the land of the living and that our glorious little city is still in the state. And boys she sure is in an awful state. Cold water applications are all that will save her now. "The Hope of the Future," "Friend of the Poor," "Saviour of the Race" etc., our old friend Prohibition has arrived. He comes not with the New Year either but one day ahead. I was at the funeral, but I had to work until eleven o'clock I was unable to get up to the Mourner's bench, which was occupied by the lifelong friends of the deceased.

It was one of the saddest events I have ever witnessed. No one

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Well the weather has turned cold in the past two weeks. Well my time is short and will have to ring off, hoping this finds you all in the best of health.

I remain your son,

Corp. Geo. L. Schlig,

Co. B 6th U. S. Engrs. A. E. F.

FROM G. D. BARNEY

Camp Hunt, France, Dec. 1, 1918

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Love to all,
G. D. Barney, Co. C 31 Motor Am. Tn.

I am gradually following up the

Dear Dad:

Well as the A. E. F. has a day set aside for "Dad's Day" the same as "Mother's Day" Nov. 24th, is the same day so I will get a few days start and write now.

Well now that the Kaiser has done his fading away and the circus is over, I am wondering when will we go home. But I guess it won't be long now.

Tell Al Normington that he had better come west if he intends to take up politics. There is more territory and a sheriff has more chance to show his worth. They get a chance to hang a man once in a while. Back there the only man who does any hanging is the ex-

sist.

John H. Welton, who was employe

at the Biron mill as chief electrician, was killed instantly on Tuesday by coming in contact with the wire that carries the high tension current between Biron and this city.

Nobody saw the accident and it is not known just exactly how it happened, but it is known that Mr. Welton was fixing a line that went into one of the houses at Biron, being at work on one of the wires. While at work it happened that he forgot for a moment the high tension wires that were strong on the pole just above him, and that he straightened up enough so that his head came in contact with the wire. These wires carry a tension of 32,000 volts, and any person coming in contact with them is pretty apt to receive enough of the current to cause instant death, which is supposed to be the case in this instance.

Mrs. Welton fell across the lower wires on the pole and remained there until seen and taken down by some of the workmen at the mill. At that time he was dead and there was no chance of resuscitating him.

Mr. Welton was a man 43 years of age and had a wife and five children living at Biron. He has been employed at the mill there during the past 7 years, and was liked and respected by all who knew him.

The funeral will occur on Friday morning from the club house at Biron, the remains to be interred in Forest Hill cemetery in this city.

EMPLOYEES HAVE DINNER

The employees of Johnson & Johnson Co., Dry Goods section were entertained by the company last Wednesday evening, Jan. 8. A delicious dinner was served by Mrs. Wolfson at 6:15 P. M. After which meeting was held at which various problems pertaining to the betterment of the store service were discussed.

Mrs. E. M. Hayward, Mrs. Louis A. Schall, Mrs. Lina Corriveau, Mrs. Sunday school, and Mrs. Geo. W. Mead, trustees.

Mrs. Geo. LaTour, Mrs. Geo. W. Mead, Mrs. Guy Nash, finance committee.

Mrs. M. H. Jackson, S. G. Corey, Mrs. E. M. Hayward, Mrs. Louis A. Schall, Mrs. Lina Corriveau, Mrs. Sunday school, and Mrs. Geo. W. Mead, superintendents.

Geo. W. Mead, Geo. B. McMillan, treasurer.

Mrs. Geo. LaTour, Mrs. Geo. W. Mead, Mrs. Guy Nash, finance committee.

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg, clerk.

E. C. Witting, treasurer.

Earle Pease, superintendent of Sunday school.

Geo. W. Mead, Geo. B. McMillan, treasurer.

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ROOSEVELT DIES AT OYSTER BAY

Great American Succumbs to Complication of Diseases.

RESULT OF BRAZILIAN TRIP

Sketch of the Former President's Remarkable Career as Rancher, Statesman, Soldier, Explorer and Author—Lect One Son in War.

New York—Col. Theodore Roosevelt died at his home in Oyster Bay early Monday morning.

The immediate cause of death, it was stated by one of his physicians, was pulmonary embolism, or lodgment in the lung of a clot from a broken vein.

Colonel Roosevelt's last illness may be said to date from late February. On February 5, it was announced that he had been removed from his home in Oyster Bay to the Roosevelt hospital in this city, following an operation on one of his ears. Soon after his arrival at the hospital he underwent two more operations for the removal of diseased tissue in his infected ear, and it was admitted at the time that he was seriously ill. He remained at the hospital until March 3.

During May and June the colonel made a number of addresses speaking at Springfield, Mass., and in New York. In June he made a tour of the West, during which he suffered a slight attack of appendicitis in one of his legs. Early in November the colonel was taken to Roosevelt hospital in this city for the treatment of rheumatism and sciatica. While in the hospital reports became current that the colonel was more seriously ill than the physicians would admit. Colonel Roosevelt returned to his home in Oyster Bay on Christmas day.

Was Typical American.
Theodore Roosevelt, who was known as "the most typical American" throughout his career, had been famous for "settling records." He was the youngest president the nation ever had, succeeding to the office on William McKinley's death at the age of forty-two. He set a high mark for service to the public, having been a New York state legislator, national convention delegate, United States civil service commissioner, president of the New York police board, assistant secretary of the navy, colonel in the Spanish war, governor of New York, vice-president of the United States and president.

Colonel Roosevelt is held to have had no diverse interests and as wide acquaintance with all phases of life as any man in history. In addition to his immense political activities, he was the author of many books on travel, spot, history, politics and other subjects; was a fighter for reform from the moment he first appeared in city politics in New York, a holder of many university degrees, an orator, a lecturer, great hunter, athlete, international peacekeeper and militant leader of his followers at all times, whether in or out of office.

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GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT.
At the Republican convention in Chicago, beginning June 18, 1912, Taft was nominated by 21 votes over a majority, but a few hours before the nomination Roosevelt had withdrawn his name as a candidate, and that night at a meeting in Orchestra hall, Chicago, the Progressive party was given its first real impetus in a demonstration for Roosevelt and at which he was named for president by the new party. A formal convention was held later and he was the regular candidate of the third party, drawing support from Republicans and Democrats alike. Woodrow Wilson, the Democrat, was elected, however, and the colonel had to content with defeating Mr. Taft for second place.

In 1914 Colonel Roosevelt led a party of exploration in South America, especially in the interior of Brazil. There he made another tour of Europe. In 1916 he was again considered as a candidate for the presidential nomination by the Progressives, but at the last minute he declined the honor, declaring his intention of supporting Mr. Hughes the Democratic nominee. Since that time he had devoted his efforts largely to the task of teaching the need of military preparedness and to helping, with his pen, in the war against the central powers. He sought a chance to serve in the army, but was rejected. His three sons were officers in active service, and one, Quentin, was killed in an airplane combat.

MASSAGE TO CURE BRUISE.
Treatment May Be Rolled On to Alleviate Pain, Frequently in Remarkably Short Time.

Massage is exceptionally useful in treating bruises, particularly in severe contusions due to external violence. The rubbing should be done with a stretch, movement using the fingers or the palms, and always directed over the joints, however, should be handled very gently.

WORK WHILE AT WORK.

It's a good thing not to take your hobbie to the office. It's also a good thing to dispense with easy chairs and other luxuries in your place of business. Take the rest cure at home. The office is a place of toll. It should be comfortable, but its appointments should be suggestive of work and efficiency rather than leisure. Instead of making a man feel like taking a nap the office environment should be an urge to his best efforts.

Handy Plant in Desert.
In the seventeenth and eighteenth, 12, and in the nineteenth, six. In 1510 historians tell us that hardly a soul in Mexico owned it.

The word influenza shows that the disease has been known a long time. It was supposed to be caused by some malignant influence of the planet or of supernatural beings.

It was not until recently that the germ has been discovered. Great strides in its treatment and cure were made in the recent sieges.

MANY EPIDEMICS OF "FLU."
Disease Has Swept Over the World In at Least Four Centuries, According to History.

Most of us think that the influenza is a comparatively modern disease, but this is not so. We have records of it far back as 1773 and from 1510 on it is absolutely identified as the same influenza epidemic that has just swept over the world. In the sixteenth century there were three such epidemics,

ALL PAY TRIBUTE TO COL. ROOSEVELT

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND PRIVATE CITIZENS JOIN IN PRAISE OF THE DEAD LEADER.

GREAT LOSS TO THE NATION

PURE PATRIOTISM, UNFAILING COURAGE AND ILLUSTRIOUS SERVICE OF FORMER PRESIDENT EXALTED BY HIS COUNTRYMEN, REGARDLESS OF PARTY.

Americans of all shades of opinion have joined in paying warm tribute to the fearless Americanism of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and to the great service the dead leader rendered to his country and to all mankind. Here are some of the expressions of public men and private citizens telling of the loss the nation has sustained:

SECRETARY OF STATE LANSING.—The death of Col. Roosevelt is a great loss to our national life.

REPRESENTATIVE MCGOWAN.—I think Roosevelt was the most wonderful individual character in the world. He was a student of mankind and so profound was his influence that even here and in other countries.

REPRESENTATIVE PEPPER.—The death of Col. Roosevelt is a national calamity.

REPRESENTATIVE SHERLEY.—The death of Col. Roosevelt is a national calamity.

REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKER CANNON.—Col. Roosevelt's place in history will be among the greatest presidents of the republic. His record will touch the legislative department as none I have known.

REPRESENTATIVE SHALENNBERGER.—Colonel Roosevelt—It is impossible to say how much he has done for our country and to the world.

REPRESENTATIVE GILLETTE.—Colonel Roosevelt was the most courageous man of his time.

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REPRESENTATIVE WOODRUFF

ROOSEVELT DIES AT OYSTER BAY

Great American Succumbs to Complication of Diseases.

RESULT OF BRAZILIAN TRIP

Sketch of the Former President's Remarkable Career as Rancher, Statesman, Soldier, Explorer and Author—Lost One Son in War.

New York—Col. Theodore Roosevelt died at his home in Oyster Bay early Monday morning.

The immediate cause of death, it was stated by one of his physicians, was pulmonary embolism, or lodgment in the lung of a clot from a broken vein.

Colonel Roosevelt's last illness may be said to date from last February. On February 5, it was announced that he had been removed from his house in Oyster Bay to the Roosevelt hospital in this city, following an operation on one of his ears. Soon after his arrival at the hospital he underwent two more operations for the removal of disintegrated tissue in his infected ear, and it was admitted at the time that he was seriously ill. He remained at the hospital until March 3.

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Was Typical American.

Theodore Roosevelt, who was known as "the most typical American" throughout his career, had been famous for "setting records." He was the youngest president the nation ever had, succeeding to the office on William McKinley's death at the age of forty-two. He set a high mark for service to the public, having been a New York state legislator, national convention delegate, United States civil service commissioner, president of the New York police board, assistant secretary of the navy, colonel in the Spanish war, governor of New York, vice president of the United States and president.

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President Roosevelt served out McKinley's unexpired term and was elected president in 1904 by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office. In his seven and a half years in the White House he had ample opportunity to show the stuff that was in him. He lived deeply and broadly and was at once the accomplished man of the world, the student of national problems, as well as of books, the ablest politician, the forceful writer of books and eloquent public speaker.

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Colonel Roosevelt's stand, from his first cry for the "square deal" to his fight for a second elective term in 1912, was always on the basis of social justice and on the platform of elevating the condition of the working and middle classes. Along this line developed demands for the initiative, the referendum, and the recall of judges and and judicial decisions.

As president, Roosevelt's activities and scope of endeavor were immense; he became a great international figure through his many negotiations with foreign powers and took in hand many problems at home seldom touched by a president.

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Colonel Roosevelt was a mighty hunter. His exploits in killing big game in equatorial Africa are well known through the book which he wrote on the subject.

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SECRETARY OF STATE LANSING.

Colonel Roosevelt, removed from our national life a great American. His vigor and ceaseless energy made him a conspicuous figure in the public affairs of this country and places him among the force of his personality and the great influence he had in molding public thought and purpose. His patriotism and devotion to his country will long be remembered by all.

ADOLPH GERMER, national secretary of the Socialist party.

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Pigeons' Part in Winning War

By E.B. Reid



Uncanny Instinct of Homers Saved Lives of Many Soldiers During Struggle Just Ended

THE records of this war are replete with stories of the courageous work performed by carrier pigeons while saving the lives of our soldiers, but no incident better illustrates what they have accomplished than their activities in the battle of Bethencourt and Dead Man's Hill. An entire French regiment was cut off from their comrades, completely surrounded for four days, and with no method of communicating word of their plight in the general in command. That fourth night one of the men scouting in No Man's Land stumbled over a dead comrade on whose back was strapped a basket carrying two little pigeons that during the four-day battle had been safeguarded by the body of their caretaker. Tendrily the scout brought the basket and birds back to the colonel on the hill. Early the next morning messages were written, affixed to the legs of the birds, which exhausted and dust-soiled, but labored with indomitable spirit and pluck, were liberally wafted into the air by the prayers and wishes of the regiment, bearing with them the only remaining hope for these thousands of men and the happiness of other thousands in their families at home. Shortly afterward both birds fluttered wearily into their loft back at headquarters; and in a sortie ordered by the general the enemy was driven back and the regiment saved.

One of the officers of that regiment is now in Washington, and he has promised himself that now the war is over he will have a loft of the best birds he can get, and the best care and attention that is possible will be but a slight part of his measure of appreciation and gratitude to the little feathered messengers to whom he and his comrades owe their lives.

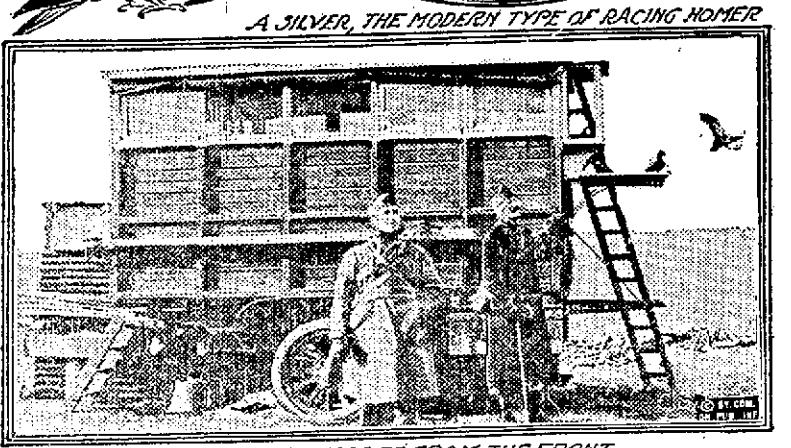
These little birds have been used in almost every conceivable way to get word back to the reserves or to headquarters when all other means of communication failed.

CARRIER pigeons are not only used by the infantry and the navy, but are used frequently by the air service. At the Llandaff hydroplane station they have an enviable record. There has not been a single accident to a plane, nor the loss of a plane in combat, where word of the occurrence was not brought back by the pigeons which are a part of the equipment of the planes. Instances of the value of these messengers could be multiplied without number, but it is more interesting to recount how these birds are bred, reared and housed under war conditions.

The pigeon's ability to do all of these wonderful tasks lies in its faculty of orientation, that is, its power to know as soon as it is released in what direction its home loft is and to fly directly to it. The perfection to which orientation is developed in the highly bred and trained homer was recently demonstrated at a pigeon race conducted by the pigeon section of the signal corps, when 3,100 homing pigeons were released in Washington for a fly to New York city, 224 miles. To a single bird, these pigeons ran out of their coops and arose in the air with the speed of an express train, and after taking a half circle to get their bearing were off for New York. Every one of the pigeons was reported to have arrived promptly and the first arrival made the trip in 5 hours and 40 minutes. Surely it did not stop to read many sign posts on the way.

Just how the homing pigeon developed this power of orientation is a mere question, but it is certain that it has been cultivated through centuries until now it is almost uncanny. What guides the pigeon back to the loft where it first "took to the air" is a quality called by many names, and you will find that each person knows that he has the answer to this riddle. Some call it innate love of home; others attribute it to familiarity, atmospheric conditions, sight or memory. Personally, I cannot tell it anything more or less than instinct, highly developed. We find it in lesser degree in horses, dogs and cats, and in other birds it seems to be developed a little less markedly, but with sufficient accuracy so that they migrate annually thousands of miles without the aid of any other compass than their instinct.

When we remember the potent power of selection and think of the years and generations of careful breeding and selection which the homing pigeon has undergone it is not so wonderful that they have developed the homing instinct to a high degree. I have seen their cousins, the fan-tailed pigeons, bred to such a degree of fitness that they weighed only a few ounces apiece and were



A SILVER, THE MODERN TYPE OF RACING HOMER

WATCHING FOR A MESSAGE FROM THE FRONT

so nervous that they could not stand still—they were like the hives-spring of a watch, constantly preening and ducking and on the move. In very quiet times homing pigeons were in vogue in Egypt, Greece and among the Romans. Racing pigeons have been a royal and national sport in Belgium, France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt and England for hundreds of years. It was introduced into this country in the seventies and has enjoyed a fair and steady growth until now there are three national homing pigeon associations with a membership of more than 2,000 breeders.

Much time is spent in teaching the pigeon all of the tricks which count when the bird is actually racing in competition with other pigeons. It is taught to enter the loft immediately upon its return, for a bird that does not enter so that the message it carries can be taken from it is of very little value as a messenger. Nothing is more exasperating to the fancier or racer than to have the pigeon return and cool its anatomy and view the scenery for a half hour before entering the loft. It is nearly sufficient cause to make the trainer of pigeons lose his faith in pigeon nature; besides it gives the neighbors a chance to make remarks about the tattered and playing with the birds. Once the bird is inside the loft it can not emerge, since each loft is equipped with a trap through which the bird can enter at any time but cannot go out unless the trap is set for exit.

The ordinary barn variety of pigeon or those bred for the production of squabs for market and the racing homing pigeon should not be confused. They are as distinct and have as many points of difference as have the big draft horse and the high-speed, nervous racing horse. The ordinary pigeon has very little homing ability, whereas the homing pigeon is kept and bred exclusively for that faculty. They are also bred for speed, and every muscle which is used in flight is developed almost at the expense of the other muscles of its body. In races the actual speed recorded is almost beyond belief. Speeds of 1,850 to 1,900 yards per minute, or 90 miles per hour, have been made for short distances, and it is not extraordinary for a bird to cover in excess of 500 miles in a single day. The record for 1,000 miles is 1 day, 11 hours, 24 minutes and 11 seconds, and was made by a bird named Bullet, and the longest successful race was 1,088 miles from Denver, Colo., to Springfield, Mass. (time 22 days, 3 hours, 22 minutes), although instances are recorded where birds sent from New York to the Pacific coast as breeders, have, on liberation or escape, returned from California, over the mountains and plains to their old homes in New York.

At various times in this country the army and navy have decided to use carrier pigeons in their work, but with indifferent success until the recent war. The old reports are, rather amusing, when considered in the light of present-day knowledge of what can be done with the birds when handled properly. Pigeons were used in the navy more than 20 years ago, but failed through lack of proper care. At the time of the Mexican border trouble pigeons were again tried, but with little success for the same reason and through lack of time for acclimatization.

Homing pigeons were first put on a business-like basis in the army in March, 1917. In the eastern department, in November of that year the pigeon section of the land division of the signal corps was organized, and since then rapid progress has been made in this country and

parts are loaded directly onto a truck with an overhead crane, run up a 25 per cent grade onto the loading platform alongside the box cars and then into the box car. The loading position of this truck is directly at the bottom of the 25 per cent grade and the truck must climb this grade from a standing start. As high as two tons have been handled in a single load in this fashion. One of the serious problems that has confronted this manufacturer is the handling of flasks and storage material on flat ground; to overcome this is a portable board track with flat planks as rails was made and no difficulty encountered in running at full speed over this track—a distance of 150 feet.

La Crosse—After escaping German hands and the dangers of trench life, Archie Harper died of influenza a few days after arriving at New York. The body was brought to La Crosse and interment took place in Bangor cemetery.

La Crosse—Private Nick Demetrichopolis, the tallest man in the city electric plant, died as the result of a shock he received two years ago from which he never recovered. Johnson had about 15,000 volts of electricity shot into his body through an accident at that time.

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Dec. 26 Feb. 1
Notice of Sheriff's Sale in Foreclosure
State of Wisconsin in Circuit Court for
Wood County
John W. Scott, Plaintiff, vs. John
F. Sinerz, Robert E. Cornfield and
Mary B. Cornfield, his wife, and Nellie
Johnson and Annie Johnson, his wife,
deceased.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in this above
action, on the 30th day of November
1917, the undersigned sheriff of Wood county, state of Wisconsin,
will sell at the front door of the
court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county of Wood, on
the 10th day of February, 1919, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, or that
date, if the court shall so direct, all
premises directed by said judgment to
be sold and thereby described as fol-
lows:

The ninth quarter (N 1/4 of SW 1/4) of section thirty (30) in township
number one, range two (2), principal
range No. six (6) east; also the north-
west quarter of the northeast quarter
(NW 1/4 SE 1/4) of section number
(30) in township one, range two
(2), north range six (6) east,
containing one hundred and one (101)
acres, land more or less, according
to the tax survey.

Terms of sale cash.

J. E. NOTTINGHAM,

Sheriff in and for Wood County.

W. J. Conway, Plaintiff's Attorney.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, January 16, 1919

Published by
W. A. DRUMM & A. B. SUTOR.

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Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each75¢
Card of Thanks, each25¢
Transient Readers, per line10¢
Obituary Poetry, per line10¢
Display Entertainments, per line50¢
Display Ad Rates, per inch15¢

INDIANS HELPED TO WIN WAR

Marsfield Herald.—The old saying
that only dead Indians are good
Indians will have to be changed for
the war just closed, their loyalty to
their country is clearly proven.

Enlisting with their white brother
hundreds of Indians from Marsfield
and took part in the battles in France.

Warren G. Fisher, deceased,
and Notice is hereby further given,
that all such claims for examination
and allowance must be presented to
said County Court at the Court
House in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or
be barred.

Dated Jan. 7th, 1919.

By the Court,
W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

Chas. E. Briere, Attorney.

Jan. 9 Notice of Application for Final
Settlement.

In the Wood County, County Court
in the matter of the estate of Elmer
Johnson, deceased.

On reading and filing the application
of Elmer Johnson, administrator of
the estate of Emma Johnson, decedent,
and considering and adjusting all claims
against said estate, and praying that a sum
and place be fixed for examining and
allowing his account of his administration
and that the residue of the assets
be distributed to such persons as
are entitled to receive them.

It is Ordered, That said application
be heard before this court, at a regular
term thereof to be held at the pro-
bate office, in the city of Grand Rap-
ids, on the 4th day of February, 1919,
at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

And it is further Ordered, That no
notice of the time and place of ex-
amining and allowing said account and of
presenting the residue of said estate,
be given to all persons interested, by
publication of a copy of this order,
in three successive weeks, in the
Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper
published in said county, before the
day fixed for said hearing.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. Conway, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 10 Notice for Administration and Notice
to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate,
In the estate of Andrew Marr, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that at the
regular term of said court to be held on the
4th Tuesday (being the 23rd day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

And Notice is hereby further given,
that all such claims for examination
and allowance must be presented to
said County Court at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids, in said
County and State, on or before the 15th
day of May, A. D. 1919, or be barred.

Dated December 31st, 1918.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 11 Notice for Administration and Notice
to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate,
In the estate of Andrew Marr, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that at the
regular term of said court to be held on the
4th Tuesday (being the 23rd day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

And Notice is hereby further given,
that all such claims for examination
and allowance must be presented to
said County Court at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids, in said
County and State, on or before the 15th
day of May, A. D. 1919, or be barred.

Dated January 7th, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 12 Notice for Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by
Tax Commission.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that at the
general term of said court to be held on the
1st Tuesday (being the 28th day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

Dated December 31st, 1918.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 13 Notice for Administration and Notice
to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that at the
regular term of said court to be held on the
1st Tuesday (being the 28th day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

Dated January 7th, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 14 Notice for Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by
Tax Commission.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that at the
regular term of said court to be held on the
1st Tuesday (being the 28th day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

Dated January 7th, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 15 Notice for Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by
Tax Commission.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that at the
regular term of said court to be held on the
1st Tuesday (being the 28th day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

Dated January 7th, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 16 Notice for Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by
Tax Commission.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that at the
regular term of said court to be held on the
1st Tuesday (being the 28th day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

Dated January 7th, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 17 Notice for Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by
Tax Commission.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate.

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regular term of said court to be held on the
1st Tuesday (being the 28th day) of
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house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

Dated January 7th, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 18 Notice for Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by
Tax Commission.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate.

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regular term of said court to be held on the
1st Tuesday (being the 28th day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

Dated January 7th, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 19 Notice for Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by
Tax Commission.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that at the
regular term of said court to be held on the
1st Tuesday (being the 28th day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

Dated January 7th, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 20 Notice for Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by
Tax Commission.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that at the
regular term of said court to be held on the
1st Tuesday (being the 28th day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

Dated January 7th, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 21 Notice for Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by
Tax Commission.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that at the
regular term of said court to be held on the
1st Tuesday (being the 28th day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

Dated January 7th, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 22 Notice for Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by
Tax Commission.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that at the
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1st Tuesday (being the 28th day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

Dated January 7th, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 23 Notice for Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by
Tax Commission.

State of Wisconsin, County Court,
Wood County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given, that at the
regular term of said court to be held on the
1st Tuesday (being the 28th day) of
January, A. D. 1919, at the court
house in the City of Grand Rapids,
in said County and State, on or before
the 15th day of May, A. D. 1919, or be
barred.

Dated January 7th, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

D. D. CONWAY, Atty. for Admin.

Jan. 24 Notice for Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by
Tax Commission.

Dec. 26 Feb. 6
Notice of Sheriff's Sale in Foreclosure
State of Wisconsin in Circuit Court for
Wood County.

George L. Trout, plaintiff vs. Emil
F. E. Cornfield, his wife, and Mary
M. Cornfield, his wife, and Annie Johnson,
his wife.

In virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure and sale made in the above-
entitled action on the 3rd day of
November, 1917, the undersigned
sheriff of Wood county, state of Wis-
consin, will sell at public auction
the same in the city of Grand
Rapids, in said county of Wood, on
the 19th day of February, 1918, on
19½ acres of land, in possession, on that
day the real estate and mortgaged
premises directed by said judgment
to be sold thereon described as fol-
lows: to-wit:

The north half of the southwest
fractional section of W. T. R. &
section thirty (30) in township
number twenty-two (22) north of
range one (1) east, being one hundred
and one and a half acres of the southeast quarter
(NW 1/4 SE 1/4) of section number
thirty (30) in township number two
(Twp. 22) north range six (6) east,
containing one hundred and one (101)
acres of land more or less, according
to survey.

Term of six months.

J. E. NOLTINGTON,
Sheriff in and for Wood county.

W. J. CONWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, January 16, 1919

—Published by—

W. A. DRUMB & A. B. SUTOR.

Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids,
Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

Subscription Price

Per Year.....\$1.50

Six Months.....\$.75

Three Months.....\$.40

Payable in Advance.

Published every Thursday at Grand

Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each.....\$.75

Card of Thanks, each.....\$.25

Funeral Readers, per line.....\$.10

Obituary Poetry, per line.....\$.50

Obituary Photo, per line.....\$.50

Display Ad Rates, per inch.....\$.15c

INDIANS HELPED TO WIN WAR

Mashfield Herald—The old say-

ing that only dead Indians are good

Indians, will have to be changed for

in the war just closed, their loyalty

to their country is clearly proven.

Enlisting with their white brother,

hundreds of Indians from Wisconsin

took part in the battles in France.

Wood and Marathon counties

sent their share. From the Indian

school at Winona, young men

enlisted and the village of Odell

now took \$100,000 in liberty bonds.

Two years ago two Indians from south-

ern Marathon county appeared before

the exemption board and asked

for immediate enlistment. They

gave their names as Robert Big

Thunder and John Henry Longtail,

both Winnebagos, their home being

in the town of Elkhorn, their fathers

were prosperous farmers.

They were allowed to enlist and went

into the southern camp and with

little time were sent overseas

for service in the trenches. In July

word came that Big Thunder had

been severely wounded, but nothing

was heard of Longtail. The other

day a post card came from Big

Thunder announcing that he and

Longtail were soon to be invalided

home, and saying both had been

wounded by the same shell. He ad-

ded, "we got lots of Germans."

HED CROSS NEWS.

Washington urges that work on all

Refugee Garments be rushed to the

greatest possible extent. The gar-
ments that are finished and shipped

in January, so that they may be sent

abroad Feb. 1st, are the garments

which will be the means of saving the

lives of many of the sufferers in the

war devastated countries of Europe.

It is hard to keep up the enthusiasm

of the nation now that the war is

practically over, but in such in-

stances an earnest appeal is made to

all workers to realize the great need

of the orphans and widows of France,

Belgium and the other countries that

have been swept by war.

A representative of the Red Cross

has just returned from France after

making an exhaustive survey of the

situation, with the information that

the need for refugee garments is

greater than ever before.

Speed in completing refugee gar-
ments will save thousands of lives.

If you would enlist in the army and

bring cheer everywhere, help in

this refuge work.

The Grand Rapids Chapter has

more than a thousand childrens gar-
ments cut and ready to give out to

workers who wish to take the sewing

home to finish.

SENATE BARGAINS.

We have for sale some heavy

hub straight, light straight, double sea-
ted and single cutters. All in good

shape and sold at a bargain.

Carriage Works, Baker St., east side.

21.

GOGGINS, BRAZEAU &

GOOGINS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office in the MacKinnon Block

on the West Side

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Telephone No. 104

2.

GEO. L. WILLIAMS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office in Wood Block

over postoffice

Telephone No. 91

Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

2.

W. T. LYLE

Licensed Embalmer and

Funeral Director

Store on West Side

Lady Attendant, if desired

Night phone 886; Day phone 885

2.

O. R. MOORE

PHOTOGRAPHER

Over GILL'S Paint Store

Twenty-six years behind the

camera, but not a day behind,

the times.

Dated January 7, 1919.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY.

Courtney, Brazeau & Goggins, Atty.

2.

D. D. CONWAY

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Law, Loans and Collections. We

have \$2,000 which will be loaned

at a low rate of interest. Of-

fice over First Natl. Bank, East

Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

2.

J. J. JEFFREY

LAWYER

Loans and Collections. Com-
mercial and Probate Law. Of-
fice across from Church's Drug

Store

2.

W. Melvin Buckle, M. D.

Practice Limited to

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT

Glasses fitted correctly. Ear

and Eye Surgeon. Riverview

Hospital. Office in Wood County

Bank Building. Phone No. 254

2.

J. R. RAGAN

SPAFFORD BUILDING

East Side

LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER

House Phone No. 69

Store 312

John Ernest, residence phone

No. 436

2.

GEO. W. BAKER & SON

UNDERTAKERS AND

LICENSED EMBALMERS

North Second Street East Side

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Business Phone 401

Night Calls, 402

Personal Attention Given

All Work

2.

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each.....\$.75

Card of Thanks, each.....\$.25

Funeral Readers, per line.....\$.10

Obituary Poetry, per line.....\$.50

Obituary Photo, per line.....\$.50

Display Ad Rates, per inch.....\$.15c

2.

FARMERS ATTENTION

We have in stock one farm

lighting system that we will sell at

cost and have no time to de-

vote in handling them. If you are

interested in the best lighting sys-

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our beloved County Superintendent, Mr. George A. Varney, and

WHEREAS, We can all testify to his sterling worth as a man and to his splendid work as our County Superintendent, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention of Teachers and School Boards, Winona County hereby express our great sorrow over his loss untimely death, and also be it

RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the press of the county and to members of the bereaved family.

Adopted unanimously both at the Grand Rapids and the Pittsville meetings.

John Farrish lost a valuable brood mare on Sunday night.

Prof. M. H. Jackson transacted business in Madison on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Horn of Vesper were in the city shopping on Monday.

C. R. Goldsworthy of Vesper transacted business in the city on Monday.

Rev. N. J. Brink spent several days in Milwaukee and Chicago last week on business.

Fred Sommerfeldt of their town of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday.

Wm. Johnson, one of the hustling young farmers of the town of Sigel, was among the pleasant callers at this office on Friday.

Adopted unanimously both at the Grand Rapids and the Pittsville meetings.

The policy of the Ford Motor Company to sell its cars for the lowest possible price, consistent with dependable quality, is too well known to require comment. Therefore, there can be no change in the price on Ford cars.

Runabout	\$500.00
Touring Car	\$525.00
Coupe	\$650.00
Sedan	\$775.00
Truck Chassis	\$550.00

These prices F. O. B. Detroit

JENSEN & ANDERSON

Ford Dealers
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weeks on Jan. 13th.

John Hayden, the Marshfield boiler maker was a business visitor in the city on Monday.

Harvey Gee traded part of his farm last week for a stock of hardware.

Tony Wachholz of the town of Sigel, was among the business callers at this office on Saturday.

Mrs. J. B. Arpin and Mrs. Neilland were visitors in Appleton several days this past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Benner of the town of Rudolph were pleasant callers at this office on Monday.

Mrs. Geo. O. Fisher of Birn flavored this office with a pleasant call on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Wm. Locy of Aldorf favored this office with a pleasant call on Monday while in the city shopping.

Mrs. Emma O'Brien and Miss Roy Draper at Port Edwards, Jan. 6.

Mrs. Frank Collier and daughter Ruth, are visiting in Green Bay this week.

Simon Worlund of the town of Sigel dropped in on Monday to renew his subscription for another year.

Bert McDonald of Ladysmith spent several days in the city the past week visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. McDonald.

Simon Joosten, one of the progressive farmers of the town of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday.

Mrs. Chas. Wasser departed on Tuesday evening for Chicago where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. P. M. Kychi.

Hank Wasser departed on Monday for the wilds of Forest County where he will spend some time with a friend who is homesteading there.

Mrs. Cassie Goggins, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Canning, over the holidays, left on Saturday for Auburn, Alabama, where she is employed.

Dan Schierland of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Monday, having dropped in to have his name enrolled among our subscribers.

Frank Bathke of the town of Sigel dropped in to see us on Saturday while in the city on business. He made his subscription good for another year and left everybody happy.

Jacob Kissinger of the town of Sigel, and a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Friday. He retains everything moving along with its customary speed out his way.

Mrs. Tim Ehacher of the town of Linwood, Portage county, was in the city on Monday doing some shopping. While here she called at the Tribune office to renew her subscription for another year.

Miss Arthemese Marceau, who has had charge of the art department in the Johnson & Hill store for several years past, has resigned her position owing to the poor health of her mother.

Lieut. Art Crown of Neekoosa was in the city on Monday visiting with friends. He has received his discharge from the army, and intends to take up the practice of law again in this city.

C. J. Huser, one of the proprietors of the Union Grove Dairy farm at Aldorf, favored this office with a pleasant call on Monday. He reports that his father, Alois Huser, is enjoying pretty good health this winter.

Rudolph Raether, one of the prosperous farmers in the town of Sigel, who owns the Chas. Ekelund farm, was a pleasant caller at this office on Friday, coming in to advance his subscription for another year. Mr. Raether recently returned from Killeen, N. D., where he owns 160 acres of land and where his son Walter is farming.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Draper at Fort Edwards, Jan. 6.

Mrs. Frank Collier and daughter Ruth, are visiting in Green Bay this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Marks have gone to Rockford, Ill., to make their future home.

D. M. Smith of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday.

Will Compton and Coon Welch departed the past week for Mississippi to work on a dredge for J. B. Arpin.

George Favel of Pittsville has been appointed as under-sheriff. Mr. Favel will continue his residence in Pittsville.

Emile Martinson, commonly known to his intimate friends as "Tuffy," left on Tuesday for Greenville, Miss., where he has a job waiting for him on the railroad.

According to information received from the factory, the Ford company is going to equip their town car with a self starter this season. This will be a great improvement, and no doubt means that all their cars will be similarly fitted out before a great while.

Lieut. Hugh Goggins arrived in the city on Monday, having received an honorable discharge from the service. Mr. Goggins will resume the practice of law with the firm of Goggins, Brazeau & Goggins, of which he was a member before the commencement of war.

John Joling, one of the progressive farmers near Arpin, was a pleasant caller at this office on Thursday, coming in to have his name entered on the subscription list. Mr. Joling has been a breeder of Holstein cattle for a number of years, but is getting rid of his herd and is going into the short horn breed hereafter.

Mrs. W. F. Lathrop of Tomahawk Lake and Mrs. J. W. McCord and daughter, Maxine of Miles City, Montana, visited friends in the city the past week. Mrs. McCord was on her way to Winslow to visit for a few days. Mr. McCord is still in the United States navy, but expects to be discharged within a couple of months.

C. E. McKee, editor of the Pitts-

ville record, was in the city on Monday, having driven over in his car. He reported the roads between this city and Pittsville in pretty fair shape for automobiling considering the time of year, and outside of a few places where the roads were drifted somewhat he had no trouble at all in getting thru.

Thos. Kelly, who resided at Babcock for over 22 years, where he was in business a part of the time and of late years engaged in farming, has sold out his interests there and is now making his home with his sister, Mrs. Pschorr, on Birch street. Mr. Kelly recently returned from Gary, Ind., where he was employed until the end of the war as one of the government guards at the Aetna Powder plant.

Rudolph Raether, one of the pros-

perous farmers in the town of Sigel,

who owns the Chas. Ekelund farm,

was a pleasant caller at this office on Friday, coming in to advance his

subscription for another year. Mr.

Raether recently returned from Killeen, N. D., where he owns 160

acres of land and where his son Wal-

ter is farming.

Fred Lee of New Rome was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday, having come to have his name enrolled among the subscribers to this great moral and religious weekly.

Albert Martinson, who has been

stationed at Woodsworth, South

Carolina, returned home on Satu-

rday, having been discharged at Camp

Grant. After visiting here for a few

days he expects to go to Minneapolis

where he will make his home.

Where ignorance is bliss, it's

folly to be wise. A boy who had

gone to the priest of his parish for

instruction, was asked by the good

man, when our Savior died. The

boy said he did not know, whereupon the priest told him, he ought

to be ashamed of himself. He then

told the boy to tell his mother when

he got home that he wanted to see

her. The priest told her that her

boy was very dumb, as he

did not know when Christ died.

Turning to the woman he said "I am

going to ask you the same question."

The woman hesitated a moment.

"Your reverence" she began, "You

know we live in a small village where

no one takes a newspaper and I must

confess I did not know he was sick."

REMEMBER MR. DAIRYMAN

—That we are still selling our

"Red Oak Cow Feed," as good a milk

producer as we can make at only

three dollars advance over the old

price. This feed is the cheapest

producer on the market today—and

will surely be higher as soon as our

stock on hand is used up.

Krucker & Rossier.

FOR RENT—House on 1st Ave. S.

No. 223. Adjoining Commercial

hotel, water an electric lights, bath

room. F. MacKinnon.

G. A. R. OFFICERS

Installation of officers at the regu-

lar meeting of the Wood County

Post No. 22 G. A. R. held at their

Post room on January 14th, 1919.

The following officers were installed:

S. V. C. E. Taylor

J. V. C. J. D. Gibson

Serg.—D. Moyer

O. D. L. J. Thompson

Chap.—W. O. Owen

Adj.—W. H. Getts

2nd M. D. Moyer

Delegate—Elli Taylor

Alternate—W. O. Owen

Trustee—T. J. Johnson, treasurer.

OFFICERS INSTALLED

The members of the Women's Re-

lief Corps installed their officers at

the G. A. R. Hall on Thursday, they

being as follows:

Mrs. Ed. Young, president

Mrs. Ella Favel, Sr. vice pres.

Mrs. Clara Miller, Jr. vice pres.

Mrs. W. A. Thompson, treasurer

Mrs. Margaret, secretary

Mrs. W. H. Getts, conductress

Mrs. Celia Heiser, ass't conductress

Mrs. Fox, guard

Miss Bessie Margeson, musician

Mildred Hill, Edna Margeson, Anna Thompson and Emma Wales, color bearers

Edna Margeson, patriotic instruc-

Mrs. Celia Heiser, press corre-

spondent

After the business session of the

evening supper was served to the

members of the Grand Army of the

republic, and a very pleasant time

was had by all present.

McKercher & Rossier.

FOR RENT—House, 428 12th St.

North. Peter Scheut, R. D. 6.

Grand Rapids.

WANTED—To rent a farm that is al-

ready stocked on shares. Address

GOV. E. L. PHILIP GIVES MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE

PAYS TRIBUTE TO WISCONSIN SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS FOR WAR ACTIVITIES.

ADVISES STATE WAGE BOARD

Says Foreign Language Teaching in Common Graded Schools Inadvisable—Repeal of Primary and State Insurance Laws Recommended.

MADISON, WIS.— Gov. Philip's message delivered to the Wisconsin legislature at a joint session of the senate and assembly reads in part as follows:

The Legislature of 1917 was concerned with the problems of the war. How to raise men and money and at the same time carry on the industries and agriculture, in order to increase the food production, and the nation's other warlike needs that needed to be carried on that Wisconsin might bear her full share in the great world war at that time.

I am happy to be able to report that the people of this commonwealth met every demand made upon them by the federal government completely, promptly and with enthusiasm. That this state has made a reputation for patriotic co-operation in support of our government and the soldierly qualities of the men that we furnished for the army and navy that is second to no state in the Union, is now generally admitted.

The splendid service rendered by Wisconsin men to whom was given the privilege to enter the field of operations is a matter of public knowledge and has been widely commented upon by the press of the country. The three companies that were taken from the National Guard and placed in the Rainbow Division, and the National Guard which is part of the 32nd Division took part in some of the hardest fought battles of 1918. Their pride comes to us from the American and French Generals who commanded them, and their work will constitute one of the brilliant pages of history of the great world war. I have full faith in the patriotic spirit of our young manhood and if it had been the privilege of the entire force of Wisconsin men to meet the enemy on the field of battle I am sure that they too would have proven their soldierly qualities and would have given a splendid account of themselves.

Reconstruction.

The question of what should be done for the returning soldier is being widely discussed by the press and public men of the country. For those who have been wounded or otherwise disabled the course to be pursued is quite clear. They will need to be retained in the hospitals and receive the attention of doctors and nurses until they have recovered, or at least as nearly so as medical skill can accomplish their recovery.

I ask you to pass resolutions recognizing the services rendered by our Wisconsin soldiers and our civilian population, laying particular stress upon the valor of our soldiers and the patriotism of our people, in order that the splendid work which has been accomplished will be made a permanent record and placed in the archives of this state for the information of future generations.

Marketing.

A strong demand has grown up among our farmers for better market conditions. The last Legislature appointed a committee to study this question, and I hope that the report which will be made will offer a reasonable solution.

Agriculture is the greatest resource of our state and I feel that anything that can be done for our farmers that will provide better market facilities and give better returns should be done.

Whatever is attempted along this line should be a well thought out effort that gives the assurance of being successful. It will do no good to merely create a commission without some definite plan of how to market facilities are going to be improved.

Railroads.

What do to with our railroads is one of the serious problems that confronts Congress at this time.

In our state we need a better passenger service, a more liberal freight service and lower rates, both passenger and freight.

As I understand it, many lines are now being operated with a growing deficit under their governmental contracts.

Under those conditions we cannot look for any substantial reduction in rates or improved and more costly service unless the government stands ready to make good further large deficits.

The cost of transportation plays an important part in the problems of reconstruction. If business is going to be re-established on a paying basis that will enable the employer to pay big wages it will be necessary to seek new markets in order to secure the volume of trade. The present system of high rates are inflexible, except as they are still further advanced, do not promise any substantial aid to the shipper in his efforts to widen his field; nor shall we be able to extend our commerce to foreign countries on the combination of rates now made for land and water transportation.

I believe it to be a general demand among the people that we put transportation back to somewhere near the basis that it was before the roads were taken over by the government for war purposes. It will be helpful to our members of Congress if you will give an expression of sentiment on this important question and I recommend that you pass a resolution demanding lower rates of transportation, better service, both freight and passenger, and a return of the railroads of this country to their owners just as soon as it is possible to do so.

Military Training.

The beginning of the war found our country wholly unprepared. This statement applies not merely to equipment and munitions but to our army for cultural and commercial reasons.

Just a Greeting.

Sister was taught not to use for anything to eat when visiting. One day while calling on a neighbor she saw a dish filled with tempting candies. She looked at it longingly, then said: "Hello, candy!"

Tut! Tut!

A recent invention is a pair of horse blinders for golf players to help them concentrate their attention. Why not add a bit that they can clamp instead of bursting into profanity?

All Can Do a Little.

We think there are circumstances under which we can deal with men without love, and there are no such circumstances. You can cut down the trees and make bricks, or hammer iron without love, but you cannot deal with human beings without it.—Tolstoi

The Winner.

The man who can laugh in the face of disaster has won half the battle.—Milwaukee News.

must decide. I, however, feel confident that in whatever is done, Wisconsin will be glad to do her part.

In my judgment the most difficult problem of reconstruction will be to bring all *pitres* down to a normal basis. There is an abundance of work in sight for all for years to come. Public and private building has been delayed and中断ed and requires the expenditure of vast sums of money in bottoms and in the building of new extensions. However, much of this necessary work will be delayed until it can be done for normal prices. In the end it will be better for all concerned if the reduction in the cost of production will be brought about by an understanding between capital and labor, than to have it forced upon us by stagnation in business and enforced idleness.

The reduction in the cost of production must necessarily carry with it a corresponding reduction in the cost of living, which I believe must be done, the employer's profit, the employee's wage, the cost of food, the cost of distribution and the distributor must each bear his fair share of the shrinkage. The important object to be accomplished is to bring about the necessary readjustment from a war to a peace basis without friction between labor and capital. Neither side should be permitted to take advantage of the other and all men should appreciate that the one thing to avoid at this time is business paralysis and enforced idleness.

These problems should be met in the same patriotic spirit which prompted us to aid our government during the war. We were willing to make concessions to each other and we should do so now. Speaking in general terms the wages which the laboring man can receive will be controlled by what the product of his labor can be sold for on the market. When wage reductions are undertaken it would be a source of much satisfaction to the laboring man and to the employees generally if they could be convinced that the rate of pay which is being offered is all that the employer can afford to pay, and that he is exacting merely a reasonable profit for himself.

I believe it would be helpful during the period of reconstruction if labor could be given access to a state board which might determine, whenever it is asked to do so, whether the wage which is being paid is a reasonable compensation in view of the selling price of labor's product. I feel confident that a statement from state authority that the rate of pay offered is a fair compensation based upon the value of the product produced would go far towards maintaining a satisfactory relation between capital and labor.

I recommend that you pass an act creating a commission, to consist of manufacturers and laborers, which shall have the power to investigate any manufacturer or business that employs labor and determine whether the wages offered are reasonable compensation for the services performed, and whether the rate paid is all that reasonably can be expected to be paid under existing business conditions and the price obtainable for the product manufactured; also whether the wages offered are sufficient to guarantee a fair living under the conditions existing including the price of food.

It is not my thought that this commission shall have the right to fix wages. Its functions should be to determine what is right and fair between employer and employee. I believe when that is established we may safely leave the finer adjustments to them. The commission which I recommend should have the power to employ the necessary accountants, the commissioners themselves to receive only a reasonable per diem for services actually performed and the like of the compensation may be limited to two years.

Foreign Languages.

The question whether foreign languages, and particularly German, should be taught in the schools of the state is being agitated and some definite action should be taken by your department in regard to it.

During the late war Gorman has been eliminated from practically all the elementary schools, some of them substituting French in place of German. Nearly all of the high schools have dropped Greek and many of them have dropped German, substituting French or Spanish for these languages.

It is my opinion that we should consider this subject purely from an educational point of view. I maintain that there is not sufficient time to teach pupils in the graded or common schools of the state foreign languages.

In the interest of our children I believe that foreign languages should not be taught in the public, common or graded schools of the state. We should adjust the course of study in those schools to fit the greatest needs of those children who are obliged to leave at an early age to become breadwinners. We should give to them what they need most to meet the responsibilities of manhood and womanhood. If we crowd foreign language teaching into their short school career they will get but little out of it and the time devoted to it must be taken from studies that I deem more essential to them.

Military Training.

The beginning of the war found our country wholly unprepared. This statement applies not merely to equipment and munitions but to our army for cultural and commercial reasons.

Classifying the Jury.

Counsel (addressing jury) — The principal fault of the prisoner has been his unfortunate characteristic of putting faith in thieves and scoundrels of the basest description. I have done. The unhappy man in the dock puts implicit faith in you, gentlemen of the jury.

Nothing Impossible.

What men have done can still be done and shall be done today.—George Barlow.

Most Wallflowers Peppery.

The mustard family contains more than two thousand species and includes cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, radish, horseradish and, in ornamentals, the stocks, sweet Alyssum and the wallflower.

Paint From Hands.

Paint and varnish can easily be removed from one's hands by first rubbing any kind of grease or lard well into hands, then washing them with warm water and soap.—From the Atlantic Magazine.

Why Solitude Is Desirable.

Solitude is the chief support of the affections. It would be impossible to love your fellow man if you knew you could never get away from him.—From the Atlantic Magazine.

Paint From Hands.

Paint and varnish can easily be removed from one's hands by first rubbing any kind of grease or lard well into hands, then washing them with warm water and soap.—From the Atlantic Magazine.

Old Christmas Day.

One of de surest ways," said Uncle Ebene, "to git a crowd highly pleased and interested is to stan' up and tell 'em dey is so wicked dey is all goin' direk' to perdition, or words to dat effect."

Get a Magnet.

A magnet will attract a hook and eye which is liable to rust, while it rejects the nonmagnetic ones. So a magnet is a handy tool for the sewing basket.

Bear the Counter-Attack.

"I wonder what tomorrow has in store for me," said Mrs. Barnes, scanning the Sunday advertisements.

Optimistic Thought.

When God wills a man to be free, no ruler can prevent it.

Not the Road to Wealth.

"Thee is money," said Uncle Ebene;

"but Jes' de same man dat don't

himself wif a lot o' time on his hands

has made a pore investment."

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

TREND IS TOWARD FEDERAL CONTROL

EVIDENCE OF THIS IN KENYON'S RESOLUTION CONCERNING WELFARE OF PEOPLE.

INVOLVES ADVANCE IDEAS

Business Man Who Has Been Working In Washington Tells How Red Tape Hampered—Dodging Blame for Building Locations.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—As an evidence of the trend toward government control which was given such an impetus by our entry into the war, a recent resolution introduced by Senator Kenyon of Iowa and adopted by the Senate may in fact it has again been demonstrated within this state in the past year that the adherents of one party

make an effort to nominate the candidate for another party in the hope of giving their own ticket a better opportunity for success.

Such methods are breeders of political dishonesty and demoralize the politics of the state and should not have the sanction of law. For my own part I regard the party convention the proper way to nominate the candidate, and to make numerous inquiries and recommendations, which include a trial to settle difficulties between employers and workers; to further the development of the United States employment service; to prevent unemployment among workers; to promote better living conditions; possible extension of the soldiers' insurance law against unemployment, old age, etc.; the feasibility of a national minimum wage law; and the extending of vocational training and education to all people disabled by injury or sickness. The senate committee is already investigating this subject, and it may make a report favoring some, if not all, of the ideas outlined in the resolution.

State Finances.

On January 1, 1919, there was a balance of \$1,235,633.27 in the state treasury available for the payment of general expenses of the state government. The state has a claim against the United States government for money expended for military equipment and other military expenditures which should be refunded by approximately \$1,000,000.

I call your attention to the fact that the state has been carried through another biennium without any tax levy for general purposes. The legislatures of 1915 and 1917 made no change in the same manner as the east coast states did.

The budget requests made by different departments of state amount to

in 1919-1920, \$20,682,265; 1920-1921, \$21,639,039. Estimated receipts, 1919-1920, \$19,035,316; 1920-1921, \$20,910. Excess requests over receipts, 1919-1920, \$1,603,981; 1920-1921,

The budget requests have been carefully considered by the Central Board of Education and by the State Board of Public Affairs. The demands of every department of government have been inquired into and it was found that the requests could be cut down and kept within the income of the state and in no wise interfere with the efficiency of the state government or the educational institutions — in fact, the recommendations of the State Board of Public Affairs will leave a balance of approximately \$500,000 over and above what it deems to be the necessary expenditures, and I request that you keep the appropriations within the limits of the state's income and that you will again make a nominal tax levy by legislative act not to exceed \$1,000.

It is probably needless for me to call your attention to the fact that owing to the enormous expenditures by the national government for the war the people are already heavily taxed.

The indications are that under the new federal income tax business is going to be taxed at an enormous rate and it must be borne in mind that in our own state business

is still not elated but the business men who were obstructed in their

efforts to get a bill

passed

which has become a burden on the public treasury that has been entered into since 1914." Naturally remarks like

those bring back recollections of

the days when we were

involved in the war.

The big business men who came to Washington to help run affairs during the war had some troubles of their own, which were explained by one of them about to depart, his work having been finished. He said that when he arrived in Washington he met quite a number of men with whom he had been more or less associated in business affairs and was informed by them that he would meet in Washington either "socialists" or "stuffed shirts." This was not elaborated, but the business man went on to explain that the average man who came to Washington generally found himself up against a lot of men with salaries of \$2,500 or \$3,000 a year, who were obstructionists. They were the class of men who had been long in the government service and they always found means to block straightforward business methods; they were the real "stuffed shirts"; they were the men who were always digging up laws, rules, regulations, precedents, etc., which would prove to the active business man that he could not pursue what he considered common-sense methods. "Call them, and 90 per cent of them are not there," was the way this business man who had been doing war work sized them up. He said one reason why a great deal of war work had been successful was because the business men disregarded much of the red tape and red-oval systems of the past.

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fully considered by the Central Board of Education and by the State Board of Public Affairs. The demands of every department of government have been inquired into and it was found that the requests could be cut down and kept within the income of the state and in no wise interfere with the efficiency of the state government or the educational institutions — in fact, the recommendations of the State Board of Public Affairs will leave a balance of approximately \$500,000 over and above what it deems to be the necessary expenditures, and I request that you keep the appropriations within the limits of the state's income and that you will again make a nominal tax levy by legislative act not to exceed \$1,000.

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GOV. E. L. PHILIP GIVES MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE

PAYS TRIBUTE TO WISCONSIN
SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS
FOR WAR ACTIVITIES.

ADVISES STATE WAGE BOARD

Says Foreign Language Teaching in
Common Graded Schools Inadvisable — Report of Primary and State
Insurance Laws Recommended.

Madison, Wis.—Gov. Philip's message delivered to the Wisconsin legislature at a joint session of the senate and assembly reads in part as follows:

The Legislature of 1917 was confronted with the problems of the war. It was to cause men and money and at the same time carry on the industries and expand agriculture, in order to meet the food production, and the numerous other activities that needed to be carried on that Wisconsin might do her full share in the great world war, were problems that confronted us at that time.

I am happy to be able to report that the people of this Commonwealth met every demand made upon them by the federal government completely, promptly and with enthusiasm. That this state has made a reputation for patriotic cooperation in support of our government and the soldierly qualities of the men that we furnished for the army and navy that is second to no state in the Union, is now general, I admit.

The splendid services rendered by Wisconsin men to whom was given the privilege to enter the field of operations is a matter of public knowledge and has been widely commented upon by the press of the country. The three companies that were taken from the National Guard and placed in the Rainbow Division, and the National Guard which is part of the 32nd Division took part in some of the hardest fighting battles of 1918. Their praise comes to us from the American and French Generals who commanded them, and their work will constitute one of the brilliant pages of history of the great world war. I have full faith in the patriotic spirit of our young men and if it had been the privilege of the entire force of Wisconsin men to meet the enemy on the field of battle I am sure that they too would have proven their soldierly qualities and would have given a splendid account of themselves.

I ask you to pass resolutions recognizing the services rendered by our Wisconsin soldiers and our civilian population, laying particular stress upon the valor of our soldiers and the patriotism of our people, in order that the splendid work which has been accomplished will be made a permanent record and placed in the archives of this state for the information of future generations.

Reconstruction.

The question of what should be done for the returning soldier is being widely discussed by the press and public men of the country. For those who have been wounded or otherwise disabled the course to be pursued is quite clear. They will need to be revalued in the hospitals and receive the attention of doctors and nurses until they have recovered, or at least as nearly so as medical skill can accomplish them.

I believe that the state should have the right and duty to determine what is right and fair between employer and employee. I believe when that is established we may safely leave the finer adjustments to the commission which I recommend. The commission will have the power to employ the necessary accountants, the commissioners themselves to receive only a reasonable per diem for services actually performed and the like of the commission may be limited to two years.

Railroads.

What to do with our railroads is one of the serious problems that confront Congress at this time. In our own state we need a better passenger service, a more liberal freight service and lower rates, both passenger and freight. As I understand it many lines are now being operated with a growing deficit under their governmental contracts. Under those conditions we cannot look for any substantial reduction in rates or improved and more costly service unless the government stands ready to make good further and larger deficits.

The cost of transportation plays an important part in the problems of reconstruction. If business is to be re-established on a paying basis that will enable the employer to pay big wages it will be necessary to seek new markets in order to secure the volume of trade. The present system of high rates are inflexible, except as they are still further advanced, do not promise any substantial aid to the shipper in his efforts to widen his field; nor shall we be able to extend our commerce to foreign countries on the combination of rates now made for land and water transportation.

In the interest of our children I believe it to be a general demand among the people that we put transportation back to somewhere near the basis that it was before the roads were taken over by the government for war purposes. It will be helpful to our members of Congress if you will give an expression of sentiment on this important question and I recommend that you pass a resolution demanding lower rates of transportation, better service, both freight and passenger, and a return of the railroads of this country to their owners just as soon as it is possible to do so.

Military Training.

The beginning of the war found our country wholly unprepared. This statement applies not merely to equipment and munitions but to our army

as well. Our Regular Army consisted of only 70,000 men, a mere police force. In addition to the Regular Army we had about 200,000 National Guardsmen with more or less training.

The war demonstrated to us that we cannot again permit ourselves to lapse into this unprepared condition and there is an unmistakable sentiment in this country in favor of some type of universal training. I hope the country will not make the mistake of creating a great standing army. Whether that army may be created under the draft system or by volunteers, the fact remains that it is the beginning of a great military establishment which will mean militarism in America. It is no answer to say that a great standing army in the United States would not mean what a great standing army in any one of the European countries means. In the last analysis it is a war machine that can be used for war and war only, and its influence here will be against peace, as it has been in every other country. A great war machine wants to put itself in use. It wishes to perform the only service that it can perform, and it is, perhaps, therefore, always an influence against peace.

The splendid record made by our National Guard, after a very brief training that it received in the federal service, demonstrated that it does not require four years or even two years' training to make an efficient soldier. These men received their initial training in our own state, they met annually at Camp Douglas and received instructions for two weeks; the balance of the training was given them at their homes in the company armories, usually in the evening when they were not otherwise employed. Much more could have been done for the National Guard by the government if it saw fit to do so, and the man could have been brought up to a much higher standard of efficiency by giving him more time and attention.

It is the purpose of the government to have an available army of one million men; our quota would not exceed twenty-five thousand. With the proper encouragement from the government these men could be brought to a high standard of efficiency without leaving the state, and if that policy were adopted by the government which might determine, whenever it is asked to do so, whether the wage which is being paid is a reasonable compensation in view of the selling price of labor's product. I feel confident that a statement from state authority that the rate of pay offered is fair compensation based upon the value of the product produced would go far towards maintaining a satisfactory relation between capital and labor.

I recommend that you pass an act creating a commission, to consist of manufacturers and laborers, which shall have the power to investigate any manufacturer or business that employs labor and determine whether the wages offered are a reasonable compensation for the services performed and whether the rate paid is all that can reasonably be expected to be paid under existing business conditions and the price obtainable for the product manufactured; also whether the wages offered are sufficient to guarantee a fair living under the conditions existing including the price of food.

It is not my thought that this commission shall have the right to determine what is right and fair between employer and employee. I believe when that is established we may safely leave the finer adjustments to the commission which I recommend. The commission will have the power to employ the necessary accountants, the commissioners themselves to receive only a reasonable per diem for services actually performed and the like of the commission may be limited to two years.

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The question whether foreign languages, and particularly German, should be taught in the schools of the state is being agitated and some definite action should be taken by your body in regard to it.

The cost of transportation plays an important part in the problems of reconstruction. If business is to be re-established on a paying basis that will enable the employer to pay big wages it will be necessary to seek new markets in order to secure the volume of trade. The present system of high rates are inflexible, except as they are still further advanced, do not promise any substantial aid to the shipper in his efforts to widen his field; nor shall we be able to extend our commerce to foreign countries on the combination of rates now made for land and water transportation.

In the interest of our children I believe it to be a general demand among the people that we put transportation back to somewhere near the basis that it was before the roads were taken over by the government for war purposes. It will be helpful to our members of Congress if you will give an expression of sentiment on this important question and I recommend that you pass a resolution demanding lower rates of transportation, better service, both freight and passenger, and a return of the railroads of this country to their owners just as soon as it is possible to do so.

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Just a Greeting.

Sister was taught not to ask for anything to eat when visiting. One day while calling on a neighbor she saw a dish filled with tempting candies. She looked at it longingly, then said: "Hello, candy!"

Tut! Tut!

A recent invention is a pair of horse blindfolds for golf players to help them concentrate their attention. Why not add a bit that they can chomp instead of bursting into profanity?

All Can Do a Little.

We think there are circumstances under which we can deal with men without love, and there are no such circumstances. You can cut down the trees and make bricks, or hammer iron without love, but you cannot deal with human beings without it.—Tolstoi.

The Winner.

The man who can laugh in the face of disaster has won half the battle.—Milwaukee News.

must decide. I however, feel confident that in whatever is done, Wisconsin will be glad to do her part.

In my judgment the most difficult problem of reconstruction is to bring all prices down to a normal basis. There is an abundance of work in sight for all years to come. Public and private buildings have been delayed and various require the expenditure of vast sums of money in betterments and in the building of new extensions. However much of this necessary work will be delayed until it can be done for normal prices. In the end it will be better for all concerned if the reduction in the cost of production will be brought about by an understanding between capital and labor, than to have it forced upon us by stagnation in business and enforced idleness.

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Marketing.

A strong demand has grown up among our farmers for better market conditions. The last Legislature appointed a committee to study this question, and I hope that the report which will be made will offer a reasonable solution.

Agriculture is the greatest resource of our state and I feel that anything that can be done for our farmers that will provide better market facilities and give better returns should be done. Whatever is attempted along this line should be a well thought out effort that gives the assurance of being successful. It will do no good to merely create a commission without some definite plan of how to market facilities are going to be improved.

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Girls! Try this! Doubles beauty of your hair in a few moments.



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"In his death the United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his country.

"As president of the police board of Indianapolis, a member of the legislature and governor of his state, as civil service commissioner, as assistant secretary of the navy, as vice-president and as president of the United States, he displayed administrative powers of a signal order and conducted the affairs of these various offices with a concentration of effort and a watchful care which permitted no divergence from the line of duty he had defined for himself.

"In the war with Spain he displayed singular initiative and energy and distinguished himself among the commanders of the army in the field. As president he awoke the nation to the dangers of private control which lurked in our financial and industrial system.

"It was by thus arresting the attention and stimulating the purpose of the country that he opened the way for subsequent necessary and beneficial reforms.

"His private life was characterized by a simplicity, a virtue and an affection worthy of all admiration and emulation by the people of America.

"In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and people of the United States I do hereby direct that the flag of the White House and the several department buildings be displayed at half-staff for a period of 30 days and that suitable military and naval honors under orders of the secretaries of war and of the navy be rendered on the day of the funeral.

"Done this 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

"WOODROW WILSON,
"By the President:
"Frank L. Polk,
"Acting Secretary of State."

Vice President Marshall, acting as the personal representative of President Wilson, committee of the senate and house, and representatives of the state, war and navy departments, left Washington for Oyster Bay, N. Y., to attend the funeral.

President Wilson at Paris sent a cablegram to Mr. Marshall asking he attend as the president's representative. Later Mr. Wilson sent the official proclamation to the American people in behalf and saving.

WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and other susceptibility.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kumer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just what you need to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kumer, 406, Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Those "Kitchen Police."

"I was taking my turn on kitchen police one day when an officer came in to make the usual inspection of the pots and pans. He picked up one kettle, saying, roughly: 'Who washed this?'

"Expecting a severe reprimand, I said: 'I did, sir.'

"Well, it's the first time I've seen the bottom of this pan since it was new!" he exclaimed, much to my amazement.—Chicago Tribune.

\$100 Reward, \$100

Catarrah is a local disease closely influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. CASTORIA, the new Catarrah Remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. It is a specific for Catarrah. It destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing her work. The makers of CASTORIA say that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure.

Drugs and testimonials free.

F. S. Gandy & Co., 2000, Ohio.

Squeezed Dry.

"St. Hubbard told me he got a heap of work out of you when you was workin' for him," said the farmer.

"Wal, I allow he did," said the hired man.

"Yas, Fret, I guess he just about got it all!"—Boston Evening Transcript.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the signature of *Charles Fletcher*.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Didn't Know the Taste.

"Don't those parvenues make you sick?" asked a young man of his partner at a dinner.

"I don't know," she replied innocently. "I never ate any."—Jersey City Journal.

Henderson, Illinois, Attacl, Indepence, are cured by taking Mrs. Apple, Mrs. John made into Pleasant Peppermint (Dr. Pierce). Adv.

A Lowly Lover.

"Did you order anything from the grocer?" "No, I humbly requested a few things."—London Answers.

What Do You Think?

"He doesn't seem to have any regard for money." "Why should he have? Didn't he marry it?"—Life.

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Told of His Own Death.

John H. Everett was awakened to receive a telegram from Washington conveying the information that he had been killed in action in France. He read the telegram twice and began to think he was having a nightmare. The fact is Everett has never been in France. Neither has he ever worn a military uniform. He is within the draft age, but was never called for service.—Wilmington News.

U. S. TO CELEBRATE 213TH BIRTHDAY OF PHILOSOPHER.

Purpose of Observance Is to Encourage Continuance of National Thrift.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Benjamin Franklin, whose picture informs the 1912 issue of the War Savings certificates, will have on January 17—his 213th birthday—one of the most unique birthday celebrations ever undertaken in honor of a distinguished American. It will have the full backing of the United States government.

The event will be celebrated through special exercises to be held in the public schools throughout the country and by various children's organizations.

More than 150,000 War Savings certificates will make the day a special one. In these and many other ways the nation will join in paying a gigantic tribute to Benjamin Franklin, whose words of wisdom on thrift and saving are familiar in every American home.

The purpose of this birthday celebration is to encourage the continuance of national thrift. Americans, peacock masters, become notable savers under war's pressure. Nationalizing this newly acquired thrift habit is the task undertaken by the United States treasury. Wise buying, sane saving and sane investment are the watchwords of the 1912 thrift program.

Officials of the United States government point out the necessity for continued thrift. There are many tasks in Europe to be completed; the army of occupation must be maintained, and many hundreds of thousands of American soldiers are to be returned to their homes. The treasury department has therefore launched a program of education of the American people in thrift and saving.

KAI SER'S SON GIVEN JOB

Prince August Wilhelm Obtains Position With the Benz Automobile Company.

Copenhagen, Jan. 8.—Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the former kaiser, has obtained a job with the Benz Automobile company, according to a Berlin dispatch.

2,500 U. S. TROOPS RESCUED

Fighters Removed From the Northern Pacific, Which Went Ashore Off Fire Island During Gale.

On Friday, N. Y., Jan. 6.—All 2,500 soldiers on the stranded army transport Northern Pacific were safe ashore or aboard naval vessels to the close of the second day of one of the most remarkable marine rescues in the history of the Atlantic coast.

The rescue of the soldiers and the transport was completed without an accident.

From early morning until dusk the rescue craft—flight-rafts, submarine chasers, power launches and whale boats, manned by fearless navy men—plied between the stranded troopship and the flotilla of cutters, destroyers and tugs anchored just outside the treacherous sand bars.

Supreme Court Adjudges.

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"In his death the United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens who had dedicated himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his country.

"As president of the police board of his native city, member of the legislature and governor of his state, as civil service commissioner, as assistant secretary of the navy, as vice-president and as president of the United States, he displayed administrative powers of a signal order and conducted the affairs of these various offices with a concentration of effort and a watchful care which permitted no divergence from the line of duty he had definitely set for himself.

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The rescue of the soldiers and nurses was completed without an accident.

From early morning until dusk the rescue craft—light-draught submarine chasers, power launches and whale boats, manned by fearless navy men—plied between the stranded troops and the flotilla of cruisers, destroyers and tugs anchored just outside.

Kearney, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Fire destroyed the fertilizer building at the plant of Swift & Co., meat packers, located in the Kearney Meadows. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

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Altitude Flyer Is Arrested.

London, Jan. 8.—Captain Long, the aviator, who established a new altitude record of 30,500 feet, has been arrested, because of his disclosing without authorization the details of his climb.

British Cabinet Resigns.

London, Jan. 8.—The entire British cabinet has formally resigned at the request of premier Lloyd George to avoid complications in his selection of a new ministry, the Express announced.

St. Louis Police Chief Demoted.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—Chief William Young was found guilty of dereliction of duty in not having knowledge of vice and gambling in St. Louis. He was demoted to the rank of police captain.

A Lowly Buyer.

"Did you order anything from the grocer?" "No, I humbly requested a few things,"—Loudon Answer.

What Do You Think?

"He doesn't seem to have any regard for money," "Why should he have?" Didn't he marry it?"—Life.

THE NEW NO MAN'S LAND



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In the last week the American troops, fighting desperately, have driven back Bolshevik troops which made an advance near Kadish.

The Bolsheviks also launched attacks on the Omega sector and bombarded the allied front. The Americans came into battle along the Petergraud road and in the frozen swamps that border it. The battle was fought in snow from two to four feet in depth.

American forces captured Kadish after a display of gallantry that evoked the admiration of the allied commanders.

Washington, Jan. 6.—An official report received from the American military attaché with Ambassador Francis in Russia, shows that the military forces in the Archangel region up to November 25 to date, 96, of these nine were killed in action, seven died of wounds, three drowned and two died as a result of accidents, and 65 from disease.

Official reports, General March said, show that the military situation at Archangel is entirely in hand and that the troops are adequately fed and clothed for winter campaigning in that section.

DRYS WIN IN STATE OF OHIO

Buckeye State One of Those in Line—Supreme Court Sustains Amendment.

Columbus, Jan. 8.—The American-Albanian congress here elected delegates to present Albania's claims to the peace congress.

Boston, Jan. 8.—The American-Albanian congress here elected delegates to present Albania's claims to the peace congress.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—A strong movement is developing in Germany to replace the ex-kaiser on the throne. All non-socialist newspaper are now referring to him, not as the "ex-kaiser," but as "Kaiser Wilhelm."

Yanks in Berlin.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Lieut. Arthur Sutton and Privates McCauley, Suess and Haston of the United States signal corps arrived in Berlin on Sunday from Coblenz. They will take photographs of happenings in Berlin.

Austrian Battleship in France.

Toulon, France, Jan. 8.—The Austro-Hungarian battleship Salzburg, requisitioned by France, has arrived at this port. She is the first enemy ship to drop anchor in French waters.

Paris Menaced by Floods.

Paris, Jan. 7.—The persistent rains have caused a general rise in all the rivers. The Seine is constantly swelling, and has risen to a degree that is considered dangerous. The quays and suburbs of Paris are under water.

Martin W. Littleton's Son Dies.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Douglas Marshall Littleton, son of former Representative Martin W. Littleton of New York, who left Princeton to enter the service of the American government, died at Paris from pneumonia.

Hindenburg and Greener Deposed.

London, Jan. 7.—Chief William Young was found guilty of dereliction of duty in not having knowledge of vice and gambling in St. Louis. He was demoted to the rank of police captain.

U. S. Airplanes at Auction.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Jan. 7.—Lieut. Evans, supply officer at Cullifield, announced the government would sell 3,410 airplanes under sealed bids, to be opened February 1 at Washington.

Allow Rhineland Elections.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Marshal Foch, according to the Matin, has given permission for the Germans to participate in the Rhine provinces to participate in the German elections. He also will allow freedom of the press.

CIVIL WAR NOW RAGING IN BERLIN

Spartacists Seize Public Buildings

Thousands of Workmen Armed.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN STREETS

Battle of Machine Guns Heard in Various Parts of City—Doctor Liebknecht Rallied Forces for the Final Battle.

Copenhagen, Jan. 7.—Berlin is in a state of complete anarchy and civil war has begun there, according to the Munich correspondent of the Politiken.

His information, he says, is based on telephone messages from the German capital.

All the banks are barricaded and a great number of the public buildings are in the hands of the Spartacus, or extreme radical group.

Thousands of armed workmen of the Spartacus faction are crowding the streets, and at several points firing has begun.

The sound of machine gun fire could be heard from all parts of the city.

The message reported the intention of the government to make an effort to storm the building of the police guards later in the day and take possession of all the machine guns and cannon there.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacus leader, has been seen here and there about the city organizing his troops for the final fight, which is expected to begin very soon.

Hundreds of persons are reported fleeing from the city.

Complete anarchy reigns in Berlin, according to telephonic messages received from the capital. Civil war has broken out between Spartacists and government factions. Thousands of workers are fighting in the streets. The rattle of machine guns can be heard throughout the city. Spartacists have barricaded themselves in many of the public buildings, and are reported to have held all the banks.

The central offices of the Wolff semi-official news agency of Germany, sent the following message to the Copenhagen office, which was received today: "Central Berlin has been occupied. Send telegrams to Frankfurt temporarily."

Following is the report of Lieutenant Colonel Corbally as to the condition of the bodies found after the engagement, the names of the men being omitted:

No. 1—Lieutenant, head smashed with ax.

No. 2—Corporal, head so smashed with ax that only parts of the face remained.

No. 3—Corporal, head smashed with ax and arms and legs broken by blows apparently from blunt side of ax.

No. 5—Private, head smashed and throat cut open, apparently with ax.

Wisconsin and Michigan troops are known to be among the American forces at Archangel.

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The Bolsheviks also launched attacks on the Omega sector and bombarded the allied front. The Americans came into battle along the Petergraud road and in the frozen swamps that border it. The battle was fought in snow from two to four feet in depth.

American forces captured Kadish after a display of gallantry that evoked the admiration of the allied commanders.

Washington, Jan. 6.—An official report received from the American military attaché with Ambassador Francis in Russia, shows that the military forces in the Archangel region up to November 25 to date, 96, of these nine were killed in action, seven died of wounds, three drowned and two died as a result of accidents, and 65 from disease.

Official reports, General March said, show that the military situation at Archangel is entirely in hand and that the troops are adequately fed and clothed for winter campaigning in that section.

POLES TAKE HUN AIRDROME

German Garrison and All the Airplanes at Lawica Captured After Battle.

Columbus, Jan. 8.—Ohio went on record as favoring the national prohibition amendment. The lower house of the legislature, by a vote of 84 to 29, adopted the prohibition resolution. The state senate in the morning adopted the resolution by a vote of 20 to 12.

Still Love the Kaiser.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—A strong movement is developing in Germany to replace the ex-kaiser on the throne. All non-socialist newspaper are now referring to him, not as the "ex-kaiser," but as "Kaiser Wilhelm."

Yanks Die in Siberia.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Total deaths among the American expeditionary forces in northern Russia to January 4 were given as six officers and 126 men in a telegram received at the war department.

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Columbus, Jan. 8.—The air force in the Buckeye State is one of those in line to sustain the national prohibition amendment.

Capital City in Mourning.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Both houses of congress adjourned as a mark of respect after adopting resolutions of regret at the death of Colonel Roosevelt and providing for the appointment of committees to attend the funeral.

Swiss Bar Mother of Empress.

Berne, Jan. 8.—The duchess of Parma, mother of the former Empress Zita of Austria, accompanied by her two sons, Elias and Rene, arrived at Linz, on the Swiss frontier, but was not allowed to enter Switzerland.

Plan Eight-Hour Day for World.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Premier Clemenceau told a delegation from the general labor confederation that the plan to make an international labor law guaranteeing an eight-hour day was viewed favorably by the French government.

Move to Free Objectors.

London, Jan. 8.—A petition signed by a number of prominent Englishmen has been presented to Premier Lloyd George asking for the release of conscientious objectors. It says that if signers are united in the opinion.

Division of Labor.

"How does your neighbor, the poet, spend his time?"

"Chiefly, it seems, in taking in the scenery."

"And how does his wife spend her?"

RUDOLPH
—Don't forget the dance at Rudolph Jan. 24th, by the Speltz Bros. orchestra.
School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

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ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES
SOME SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

Fresh shipment of Swift's Oleo, Saturday per pound.....	30c
Koko Nut Butter, strictly fresh, Saturday per pound.....	30c
Sweet Mustard Pickles, fancy per pound Saturday.....	12c
Show Polish per box.....	3c
Bull Dog Shoe Polish for fancy shoes per box.....	6c
Queen Quality Egg Nougat per package.....	7c
Cheese dinner, try a can and you'll buy a dozen, per can.....	9c
Eddy's Baking Powder per pound.....	1c
Van Camp's Bologna per can.....	8c
Thomas Pork and beans Jumbo can.....	15c
Kansas Drinking Cider per gallon can.....	50c
Armour's Helmet sweet early June Peas per can.....	15c
Crisco, butter than lard, per pound Saturday.....	30c
Pearl White Soap, per bar.....	5c
Silver Buckle Catsup 10 1/2 oz. bottle, Saturday.....	15c
Mixed Candy, by the pound Saturday.....	25c
Plenty Ham, 1/2 to 6 pounds, per pound.....	26c
Lard, 1/2 pound per pound.....	24c
Standard Peaches, 1/2 lb. package.....	27c
Fancy Japan Tea per pound.....	30c
Bon Hurr or Gold Medal Flour, the flour that has no equal and a world's reputation, 24 1/2 lb. sack, \$1.15 50 pound sack.....	\$2.00
Gold Medal Corn Meal 25 pound sack.....	82.25
Gold Medal Pure White Lye flour 25 pound sack.....	81.35
California Sunlight oranges, sweet, juicy and thin skinned, Saturday per dozen.....	25c
Lemons, large, juicy and the silver skinned kind, Saturday per dozen.....	25c

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Mr. C. F. Kruger entered the employ of the firm in 1890 in the Treasury Dept. His faithfulness and merit brought him many promotions and in 1896 he was taken in as a partner and manager of the Grocery Dept., which position he has held ever since and in 1914 he was appointed Store Superintendent.

The Johnson & Hill Co. will continue to do business, following the same policies and principles that has made its success and growth possible. Under the changed management it will strive for harmonious cooperation with patrons and employees and will strive at all times to give the best merchandise values and service possible. Some new features for the benefit of its numerous customers will be announced soon.

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WANT COLUMN

House-keeper Wanted—Middle aged lady preferred. Inquire of F. W. Kruger at the Kruger & Turbin Clothing store.

LOST—One black kid wool mitten, red inside wrist band, at Memorial exercises. Please leave at Tribune office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—We have a new Dole Farm Lighting Plant that we will sell at cost. Also have a number of second hand Ford tractors and many other farming implements. Mrs. G. Jacks, Kether, Wls.

FOR SALE—I am offering for sale at a big bargain 2 sets of bob sleds, one Ford touring car, Ford tractor and many other farming implements. Mrs. G. Jacks, Kether, Wls.

HOME RENDERED LARD
3 pound pails 9c
6 pound pails \$1.45
10 pound pails \$2.90
Compound Lard 12c
Compound Lard 5 pounds \$1.30

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

This Shoe Shop starting last Friday has been such a huge success we continue same throughout the week. So many have responded to the tremendous opportunity of saving real worth while shoes at a saving in price that comes just at a time of year when people need just such shoes to tide them over till spring. Then there are others who take pride in the fact that styles are not changing as rapidly as heretofore, and buy for future needs. These thrifty folks you naturally always find know good values when they are presented.

This sale of ladies' rubbers at 75¢ and the wonderful shoes at \$4.35 are on sale the entire week. The early shopper gets the best selection.

Men come and look over these shoes at \$4.35. It is time well spent. We will surprise you. This is indeed a great opportunity for saving real worth while shoes at a saving in price that comes just at a time of year when people need just such shoes to tide them over till spring.

Then there are others who take

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Our Big January Clearance Sale Is a Huge Success

Our store has been crowded with thrifty buyers since the sale opened last Saturday, who were quick to take advantage of the big price reductions. Many of the items of merchandise put on sale at exceptionally low prices cannot be bought by us at these prices today. Don't delay attending the sale in the near future. It will pay you big dividends. Come early in the morning if possible as the store is not so crowded then and our salespeople will be able to give you better attention. This great sale has so far surpassed our expectations that we have decided to add many new special priced items to the already large list that we published last week. Below is a list of the items put on sale on Friday of this week. These prices will last until this merchandise is sold.

Grocery Department

This store is here for the interest of its many customers. Here is a good motto to follow: Those who serve best, profit most.

If we can serve you to your entire satisfaction, we certainly will get your trade. We are in the same position as a servant or laborer if we don't do our duty towards you, you scratch us from your payroll and trade somewhere else. So we say it is for your interest that we must work, by looking up the right kind of merchandise at the right prices and right service. Our fortunate purchase stock is getting lower every day. Don't put off until a later date to fill your wants of goods at these low prices. Remember every article you purchase here is guaranteed to give full satisfaction or your money back. Many new items added to our stock every week.

Van Camp's Pork and Beans, they are going fast, No. 2 size 16c
Bouquet Peanut Butter, 3/4 jars on sale at 22c
Libby's Milk, 1 qt. No. 3 per can 12c
Libby's Milk, lot No. 2 per can 13 1/2c
Hebe Milk, lot No. 3 per can 10 1/2c
Lot No. 2 per can 11 1/4c
Lot No. 1 per can 12 1/2c
American Cheese, 32c the pound. It is going fast, remember we only have on ton.

TEA! TEA! AT LESS THAN IMPORT PRICES
Tetley's black tea, green label, per pound 40c
Tetley's black tea, golden label, 1/2 lb. cans 15c
Lipton's yellow label, per pound 40c
80c grade Nine Star Gun Powder tea in 1/2 pound and 1 pound packages, per pound 59c
75c uncolored Japan tea, the pound 49c
50c uncolored Japan tea, the pound 39c
25c package Tea Luminins 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE! A SNAP IN BULK COFFEE
Lot No. 3 Rio and Santos, per pound 22 1/2c
Lot No. 5 Santos Blend, the pound 25c
Not over 10 pounds to a customer.

SOAP AND WASHING POWDER
7c bars Classic Soap 5c
7c bars El-Ectric Soap 5 1/2c
5c bars Santa Claus Soap 3c
7c bars Sunny Monday Soap 6c
7 1/2c bars Fluke White Soap 6 1/2c
7c bars Scouring Soap 4c
12c bars Jap Rose Toilet Soap 8 1/2c
1 1/2 oz. Toilet Soap, 3 bars for 10c
1 package Grandma's Washing Powder 4c
2 package Nine O'clock Washing Powder 5 1/2c
1 lot 1/2 Powders for Easy Washings 6 1/2c
1 lot 1/2 Bar of Skitch, is it good? just try it 7c
7c bar Clamshell, a big soap 4c
15c packages Lux 10c
12c Cakes Bon Ann and Sopolo 7 1/2c
12c packages Ivory Plaques 5c
five package 20 Mule Team Soap Chips 31c
15c package 20 Mule Team Soap Bars 11c

BOTTLE GOODS

30c size Marachini Cherries 22c
1/2 size Marachini Cherries 18c
Beachant Peanut Butter, 3/4 jars 22c
10 and 15c bottle pickles 7c
Armenia's Jolly in tumblers, per glass 14c
35c glass Tumbler Libby's dried beef 24c
10c jars prepared mustard 6c
15c jars prepared mustard 8c
35c jars Duchess Salad Dressing, Durkee 27c
25c jars Snyder's Salad Dressing 19c
One lot of Curtis Bros. Jam and Jellies and fruits in glass at 20 per cent discount.

Olives in glass, stuffed 14c
Olives tips one lot at each 29c

BUTTER COLOR DANDELION—We are selling it at about half price, 25c bottles at 14c. The finest coloring for Oleo. It has a fine flavor.

CANNED GOODS

1 lot of soups, per can 81 1/2c

1 lot of Tomato pulp, per can 7c

1 lot of Tomato, puree 8c

1 lot of fancy peans, per can 15c

1 lot of extra sweet corn, per can 14c

1 lot extra fancy sour kraut, per can 16c

10c cans Mazola oil 30c

10c and 12c can sardines in oil 59c

12c cans Molasses 7 1/2c

1 lot canned Tomatoes, per large can 14c

30c Instant Postum 39c

30c Instant Postum 22c

Grapenuts per package 11c

22c packages Post Toasties 13c

20c package Rolled Oats 10c

25c bottle Glibber 14c

Shop white and Margarine brown per bottle 8 1/2c

Dull Frog Shoe Polish 14c

Petrol Paste, large

RUDOLPH
—Don't forget the dance at Rudolph Jan. 24th, by the Spotts Bros.

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

Miss Jessie Wolt entertained the members of her Sunday school class on Monday evening at a six o'clock dinner. Besides the members of the class, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Calkins and Hugo Lind were also in attendance. The evening was a most pleasant one for all concerned.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES

SOME SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

Frosh shipment of Swift's Oico, Saturday per pound.....	.30c
Koko Nut Butter, strictly fresh, Saturday per pound.....	.30c
Sweet Mustard Pickles, fancy, per pound Saturday.....	.15c
Show Picnic box.....	.35c
Bull Dog Shoe Polish for fancy shoes per box.....	.60c
Queen Quality Egg Noodles per package.....	.75c
Cheese dinner, try a can and you'll buy a dozen, per can.....	.90c
Eddy's Baking Powder per pound.....	.80c
Van Camp's Cullion per can.....	.15c
Thomas Pork and beans large can.....	.50c
Krautet drinking Cider per gallon can.....	.15c
Armout's Helmet sweet early June Peas, per can.....	.30c
Grisco, better than lard per pound Saturday.....	.50c
Pearl White Soap, per box.....	.15c
Silver Buckle Catup, 16 oz. bottle, Saturday.....	.25c
Milk, 1/2 pint, per pound Saturday.....	.25c
White Hams, 5 to 6 pounds, per pound.....	.25c
Lard Compound per pound.....	.25c
Standard Tobacco 14 oz. package.....	.40c
Fancy Japan Tea per pound.....	.35c
Ben Hur or Gold Medal flour, the four that has no equal, and a world's reputation, 24 1/2 lb. sack, \$1.45 50 pound sack, \$2.00	
Gold Metal Corn Meal 25 pound sack.....	.85c
Gold Metal Pure White Rye flour 25 pound sack.....	.85c
California Sunkist oranges, sweet, juicy and thin skinned, Saturday per dozen.....	.28c
Lemons, large, juicy and the silver skinned kind, Saturday per dozen.....	.25c

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PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

The report cards for the second period were given out this week. Because of the illness of some of the teachers not all of the standings are recorded. These cards are sent out to give parents and others teacher's estimate of a pupil's work. It is hoped that the cards will be looked over carefully, and if standings are below passing some steps taken to insure better preparation.

The basket ball team will play its first home game Friday night of this week with the Wautoma high school team. The boys are putting forth every effort to produce a winning combination this week.

Each pupil in the high school who is regularly enrolled carries four subjects and recites four times daily. In addition, many pupils have laboratory and shop work. Some who are not classified as regular students are failing in their subjects. Each may have five or six subjects. Each class occupies forty-five minutes daily in recitation, and pupils are expected to spend from forty minutes to one hour in preparation for the recitation. It is not usually possible to do all of this studying at school or during school hours; hence from one to three hours of home study are needed daily. Pupils, and persons who have pupils rooming with them, should see that a part of each evening is spent in preparing the daily assignments. Not only is it necessary to attend to the study of lessons at home but it is also necessary that pupils come to school in the best physical condition. Late hours, parties, dances, and all forms of social dashes through the week, are usually to be avoided. School failures are as often due to these outside activities as to lack of time put upon lessons. Attendance, cigarettes, smoking, corner loafing, pool rooms, and other bad habits of high school work is of responsibility with the school, and is fostering habits of neglect of duty which are likely to injure the future life of the pupil. Too much outside social life permitted by the home can easily spoil a school career, whereas the school usually gets the blame for it. With the help of parents and of the community the standard of work and the efficiency of the school can be greatly improved.

MARKET REPORT

Potatoes, stray beauties, cwt. \$1.50
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Early Rose and Ohio's95c
Spring Roosters25c
Hens20c
Geese50c
Eggs 12-15c
Pork dressed 18-20c
Pork 15-16c
Veal50c
Butter \$20.00
Hay, Timothy \$1.45
Rye \$2.00
Buckwheat per cwt. \$11.30
Wheat Flour50c
Oats \$11.60

THE

New Meat Market

Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts

Opposite Wood Co. Nat'l. Bank

SPECIALS FOR

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1919

Choice tender Pot Roast 20c
Choice Tender Boiling Beef 15c
Hamburger 20c
Very Tender Boneless Roast Beef 25c
Choice Tender Beef Stew 18c
Choice Tenderloin 32c
Choice Tender Sirloin Steak 25c
Choice Tender Porter House Steak 25c
Choice Tender Round Steak 25c
Fresh Beef Liver 12 1/2c

POK

Fresh Neck Ribs80c
Fresh Spareribs20c
Fresh Pork Hearts 12 1/2c
Fresh Pork Liver80c
Fresh Pigs Feet20c
Plate Sausage20c
Loin Sausage80c
Fresh Back Ribs80c
Shoulder Pork Roast 25c
Fresh Side Pork 29c
Pork Loin Roast 10c
Fresh Brains20c
Pork Chops27c
Pork Steak 23c
Fat Side Pork 23c
Pig Tails 15c

VEAL

Veal Roast of the Leg 25c
Veal Roast of the Loin 20c
Veal Stew 18c
Veal Chops 25c

LAMB

Choice Leg Lamb 25c
Choice Loin Lamb 22c
Choice Shoulder Lamb 20c
Lamb Chops 25c
Lamb Stew 15c

SAUSAGE

Frankfurts 20c
Bologna 18c
Liver Sausage 18c
Blood Sausage 25c
Smoked Liver Sausage 25c
Pressed Ham 25c
Mince Ham 20c

SALT MEAT

Rump Corn Beef 22c
Rib Corn Beef 15c
Fat Salt Pork 15c
Oleomargarine 1 pound print31c
Oleomargarine 2 pound print60c
Oleomargarine 5 lb. print \$1.45
Nut Butter 1 lb. print32c
Nut Butter 5 lb. print \$1.50

HOME RENDERED LARD

3 pound pails90c
5 pound pails \$1.45
10 pound pails \$2.90
Compound Lard 5 pounds \$1.30

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Our Big January Clearance Sale Is a Huge Success

Our store has been crowded with thrifty buyers since the sale opened last Saturday, who were quick to take advantage of the big price reductions. Many of the items of merchandise put on sale at exceptionally low prices cannot be bought by us at these prices today. Don't delay attending the sale in the near future. It will pay you big dividends. Come early in the morning if possible as the store is not so crowded then and our salespeople will be able to give you better attention. This great sale has so far surpassed our expectations that we have decided to add many new special priced items to the already large list that we published last week. Below is a list of the items put on sale on Friday of this week. These prices will last until this merchandise is sold.

Grocery Department

This store is here for the interest of its many customers. Here is a good motto to follow: Those who serve best, profit most.

If we can serve you to your entire satisfaction, we certainly will get your trade. We are in the same position as a servant or laborer if we don't do our duty towards you, you scratch us from your payroll and trade somewhere else. So we say it is for your interest that we must work, by looking up the right kind of merchandise at the right prices and right service. Our fortunate purchase stock is getting lower every day. Don't put off until a later date to fill your wants of goods at these low prices. Remember every article you purchase here is guaranteed to give full satisfaction or your money back. Many new items added to our stock every week.

Van Camp's Pork and Beans, they are going fast, No. 2 size 16c
Beachum's Peanut Butter, 35c Jars per sale at 12c
Libby's Milk, lot No. 3 per can 12c
Libby's Milk, lot No. 2 per can 13 1/2c
Hebe Milk, lot No. 3 per can 10 1/2c
Hebe Milk, lot No. 2 per can 11 1/2c
No. 10 12c
American Cheese, 20c the pound. It is going fast, remember we only had one ton.

TEA! TEA! AT LESS THAN IMPORT PRICES

Taylor's black tea, green label, per pound 49c
Taylor's black tea, golden label, 1/2 lb. tin cans 15c
Lipton's yellow label, per pound 68c
8oz grade Nine Star Gun Powder tea in 1/2 pound and 1 pound packages, per pound 50c
75c uncolored Japan tea, the pound 39c
50c uncolored Japan tea, the pound 19c
25c pound package tea lassings 16c

COFFEE! COFFEE! A SNAP IN BULK COFFEE

Lot No. 3 Rio and Santos, per pound 23c
Lot No. 5 Santos Blend, the pound 23c
New Java 10 pounds to a customer half

SOAP AND WASHING POWDER